The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

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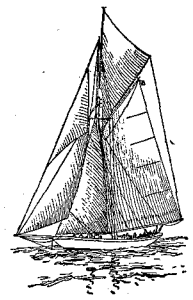

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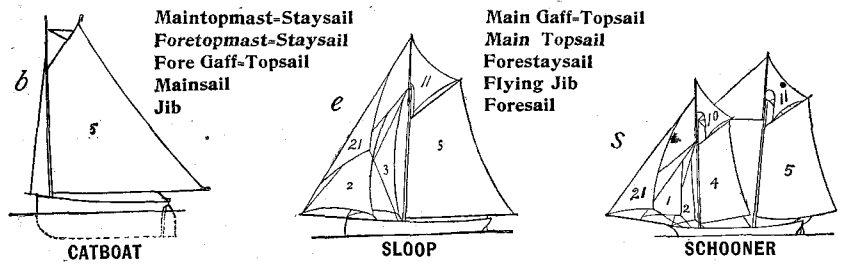

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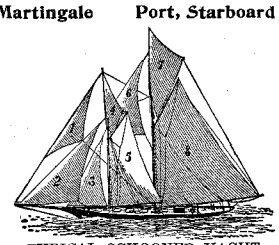

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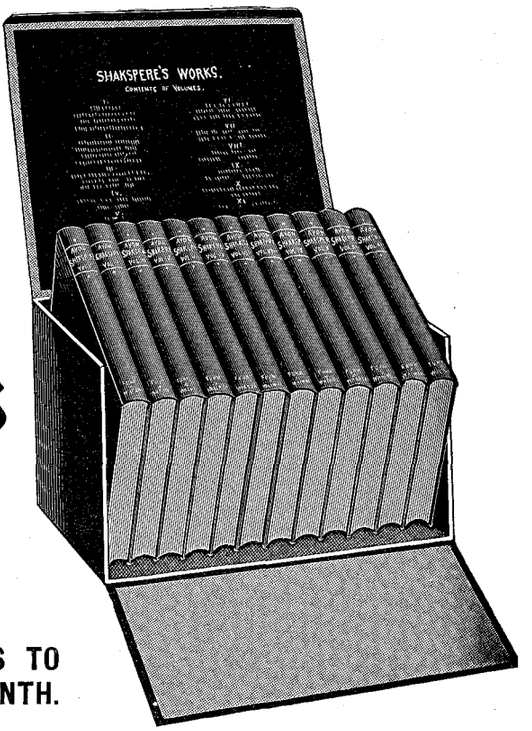

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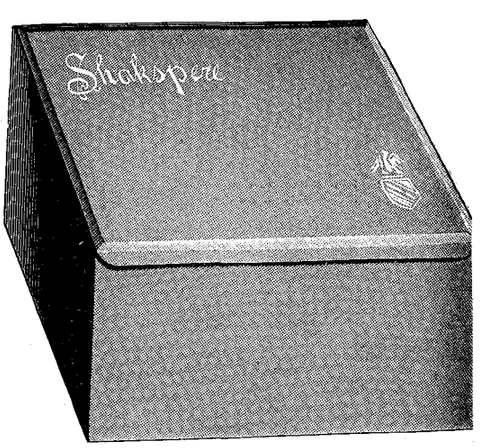

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

PENSION COMMISSIONER EVANS AND THE GRAND ARMY.

AT the recent encampment of the Grand Army in Philadelphia of the Republic, an effort was made to place that organization on record as opposed to Commissioner Evans's administration of the Pension Office. For a year or more criticism of Mr. Evans has been rife in certain quarters. The case against the commissioner is stated by the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) as follows:

"The encampment objects to Order No. 225, issued June 9, 1893, by Pension Commissioner Lochren, with the approval of the then Secretary of the Interior, and asks for the restoration of Order No. 164, issued October 15, 1890. It is just as well to be entirely fair in this matter. Order No. 164 was revoked under President Harrison's administration by a decision promulgated January 7, 1893. Order No. 225 made no change whatever, excepting that it required pensions granted while Order No. 164 was in force to be revised and made to conform to the interpretation of the law under the Harrison administration. That work of revision was stopped when Commissioner Evans came into office. As far as possible he nullified Order No. 225.

"These 'orders' in the Pension Office are based on semi-judicial decisions. The law provides a method of determining disputed points under the pension laws. The final decision rests with the Secretary of the Interior. In accordance with that law a decision was given on January 7, 1893, which revoked Order No. 164, stating that it had been misconstrued in the Pension Office. In that decision the following statement was made:

"'The Secretary of the Interior in approving Order No. 164 did not intend that small rates should be added together—as, for example, three or more rates of 2-18 in order to make a rate under the provisions of said act. A man may have two or more separate afflictions, either one of which, considered singly, entitles him to a $2 rate under the old law, and yet in the aggregate they may not disable him for the performance of manual labor to a much greater degree than either of them existing alone.'

"That is the point of the dispute. The Grand Army committee thinks that these separate rates for various disabilities should be added together and the applicant given a pension accordingly. That was what Commissioners Raum and Tanner did under Order No. 164. But Secretary Noble, under whom Order No. 164 was issued, declared, with the approval of President Harrison, that Order No. 164 had been misconstrued, and it was revoked. The Interior Department held that under the law of 1890 a pension could only be given when the applicant was unable to earn a support by manual labor. That has ever since been the method of determining whether or not a pension should be granted under that act."

The Press then goes on to defend the course of the present commissioner and the President:

"A decision given in the Bennett case under the Cleveland administration took the same ground as that in the Weike case under the Harrison administration. The misapprehension that some of the Grand Army men are under is that Commissioner Evans could overrule those decisions given by higher authority. He has no such power. Neither has President McKinley. He can no more overturn those decisions in the Interior Department than he could decisions in the regular courts. There is no officer under the Government that has such power. But if some case should come before the Interior Department, in deciding which the previous decision could be overturned, that would be the only way the result could be accomplished. The last decision would then rule, as in the case of a Supreme Court decision. But unless the Secretary had good law for the change he could not make it.

"The point which the Grand Army should remember is that President McKinley can not change these orders any more than can Commissioner Evans. It is a matter for congressional action. The Grand Army was wise in recognizing that fact, and in appointing an able committee to bring the matter to the attention of Congress."

Comment on the alleged grievance and the attitude of the encampment is along following lines:

Growth of the Rolls.—"There is, in fact, no respectable sentiment anywhere in the country against a liberal policy toward the men who suffered because of their war services, or toward their widows or their dependent children. To the extent that the claims of the applicants for pensions are well established, and they show themselves to be entitled to this consideration, the allowances are extended without demur, even with eager willingness. The taxpayers bear the tremendous burden of this budget without complaint so long as they are satisfied that the money is going to deserving persons within the scope of the pension laws.

"At the same time the people have reason to feel that in the lapse of years the point has been reached at which the pension roll should cease to grow, when it should even begin to dwindle, as death carries away the heroes of the sixties, and their widows, and as their dependent children reach years of maturity and become self-supporting. It is clearly impossible for the pension appropriation, which now reaches a total sufficient even to maintain a standing army of European size, to continue year after year to attain the same aggregate and even steadily to increase. . . . . .

"It is felt by many taxpayers, without abating in the slightest from their grateful generosity, that the best interests both of the nation at large and of the deserving pensioners demand that the appropriations now begin appreciably to diminish through the exercise of greater care and a wiser discrimination in the distribution of the pension money. This can be effected without depriving any veteran or his widow or children of any legal right or sentimental consideration to which they may be properly entitled. Thus an issue arises at this juncture between the deserving and undeserving claimant or pensioner. The former is best

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protected in his enjoyment of the country's beneficence by the exclusion of the latter from the rolls. In the proportion that the unworthy ones are admitted to the bounty of the republic the patriotic patience of the people will be strained even toward the worthy ones."—*The Evening Star (Ind.), Washington.*

Commissioner Entitled to Thanks.—"It is true that Commissioner Evans has refused many applications for pensions. If he had not done so he would have permitted the Treasury to be robbed of many millions of dollars. It is absolutely necessary that a close guard should be kept over the pension roll to prevent the perpetration of fraud, and the man who is faithful to his duty as pension commissioner must bring down upon his head the wrath of those whose wicked designs he thwarts.

"The most ferocious attacks upon Commissioner Evans have been made by the pension attorneys, whom he has prevented from defrauding both the Government and pensioners.

"There were on the records of the pension bureau when Mr. Evans came into office the names of over fifty thousand attorneys, or claim agents. To-day the number is 18,491. The other names were dropped for various reasons, many of them because of fraudulent practises. The amount paid to these claim agents last year, every cent of which came out of the pensions granted to veterans or their widows, or orphans, was $476,961, as compared with $702,000 the preceding year. In other words, the commissioner saved to the veterans last year $253,039 by reducing to that extent the amount paid to the claim agents.

"There is every reason to believe that Commissioner Evans has made an honest and effective fight upon attempted and actual frauds in the Pension Office, and he is entitled to the thanks of the country for so doing."—*The Journal (Dem.), Atlanta.*

The Turning-Point in Pensions.—"Thirty-four years after the close of the war the pension list contained the names of 991,515 beneficiaries. That there should have been such a number was in itself evidence of gross and palpable fraud. The annual pension payments have been enough to support the armies of any European power, altho the people of Europe are supposed to groan under the burden of militarism. There has been no groaning in this country. Occasionally there has been protest, but in the fear that some worthy applicant would be disappointed, a dozen unworthy have been permitted to draw unearned pay. Money has been paid to dead men, to those who never saw service, to bogus widows, and bearded orphans.

"At length there has come a turn in the tide. Last year it is true that 37,077 names were added to the roll, but more than this were dropped. The pension bureau has declined in instances to support widows who have remarried, and has given recognition to the fact that an orphan who has reared a family of his own may not with propriety draw on the Government for sustenance. Pension sharks have been detected, and the outcry of the Grand Army that the old soldier was not getting his due was found to have arisen from the circumstance that in many instances the 'old soldier' had never borne arms. There is not the slightest disposition to bar from the operation of the pension law any who deserve its aid. There never has been such disposition, but a lesson has been drawn from experience, and this opportunity for deception has been curtailed. It is shown by the record that of 16,077 applications for pensions due for injuries or death in the war with Spain, only 295 have yet been allowed."—*The Argonaut (Ind. Rep.), San Francisco.*

Attribute of the New Commander.—"The new commander-in-chief, Col. Albert D. Shaw, is described as always having been in favor of liberal pensions. There is nothing that can fairly be said against Colonel Shaw on this score. We all of us believe in liberal pensions. The trouble has been with many leading members of the Grand Army, not that they believed in liberal pensions, but that they did not insist on their being awarded equitably. They went so far as to claim that all ex-soldiers should be pensioned whatever their physical or their financial condition, and it was small consequence if the bummers and the swindlers were accorded the same treatment that was bestowed upon the soldier with the fairest record. If the new commander is not one of these, so much the better for the Grand Army. The large majority of its members, we believe, would have him quite different."—*The Transcript (Rep.), Boston.*

Consideration Necessary.—"The proposition to add $60,000,000 to the pension burden ought not to be adopted without a few moments' consideration. Our pension payments are already the object of the astonishment and contempt of all civilized nations—astonishment that we should be able to bear them without bankruptcy, contempt that we should be willing to bear so large a part of them for deserters, malingerers, tramps, and people who never served in the army at all. That the prodigality with which pensions have been given to the undeserving has made paupers of thousands is perfectly well known. We have a new crop of pensioners coming on, and the widows of those now on the roll will stretch out far beyond the crack of doom."—*The Courier-Journal (Dem.), Louisville.*

"The late national encampment at Philadelphia did not censure Pension Commissioner Evans, as the shyster wing of the grand army of claim agents fully intended it should. That shame to the honest old soldiers was averted, anyhow. Indirectly the encampment advertised its discontent with certain features of his administration by asking President McKinley to revoke certain rulings (dating back, we are told, to President Harrison's time) and by arranging for an appeal to Congress if President McKinley says 'No.' . . . . . .

"The grievance of the attorneys is the gain of the old soldiers. They should have given Commissioner Evans a vote of approval and thanks."—*The Courant (Rep.), Hartford.*

"It is not Commissioner Evans who stands condemned by the Grand Army. It is the Grand Army that stands self-condemned, throttled by sharpers when it should have accorded commendation to the commissioner, bullied when it should have fought manfully to protect a friend, fooled and led away by rapacious and loud-mouthed professional patriots when it should have resented the leadership that has prevailed upon the organization to sanction advice to the President and the Commissioner of Pensions that they can not act upon."—*The Times (Ind. Dem.), New York.*

Since the encampment, Commissioner Evans has issued a statement denying the charges brought against him by former Commissioner Tanner, and accusing the latter of putting improper and insulting questions to applicants for pensions. These questons, says Mr. Evans, have not been asked during his own incumbency.

The Parcels-Post Treaty with Germany.—The parcels-post treaty just adopted with Germany is of especial interest as the first one arranged by the United States with any European government. The convention goes into effect on October 1, and by it is inaugurated a postal service under which articles of merchandise may be exchanged by mail between the two countries. No package may weigh more than eleven English pounds; its length may not exceed three feet and a half nor its circumference six feet and it must be so bound that its contents may be easily examined. No correspondence or written matter will be allowed inside. The postage in the United States is fixed at twelve cents a pound.

The daily and weekly press heartily commend the treaty. Says *Bradstreet's:*

"Parcels-post conventions have been arranged with several countries in Central and South America and the West India Islands. The negotiations with Germany were begun nearly a decade and a half ago, but were delayed for one reason or another until now. The signing of the convention with Germany is a source of much satisfaction to the authorities at Washington, and the same is doubtless true of official circles in Berlin. The importance of the agreement on its own basis merely will be very great, owing to the conditions affecting trade between the two countries. It will, of course, bring the two countries into closer trade relations than they have hitherto enjoyed. It will be of special service to American firms who do business through sending samples, and will thus, as well as by affording a handy and comparatively inexpensive means of expressage, greatly facilitate an already rapidly expanding trade. From another point of view, the negotiation of the treaty is hailed with the greatest gratification in official circles. It will aid in dissipating the idea

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which has gained currency in some quarters that there is any feeling of unfriendliness between the two nations, and it will assist greatly in bringing about a state of affairs which will render the existence of even minor sources of friction a thing of the past."

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT.

IT is generally admitted that the late Cornelius Vanderbilt (whose sudden death occurred last week) used wisely and helpfully the large fortune that he inherited and which by careful management he increased to a figure variously estimated all the way from $100,000,000 to $150,000,000. The following tribute from the Hartford *Courant* reflects the general tone of the press:

THE LATE CORNELIUS VANDERBILT.

"He had a real sense of his duties and responsibilities. He did not give himself up to money-getting, nor to selfish enjoyment. He did not starve his mind and soul to fatten his bank account; he was never the Dives of the parable. He gave generously of his time and personal energy as well of his money to the affairs of his church and the public charities of his city. He was a benefactor to education; whether Yale and Columbia have even yet received their last from that liberal hand will not be known until the will is opened. Best of all, he tried to brighten and widen the lives of the men working for wages on the Vanderbilt roads. If he had done nothing but that, it would still be certain that when he died he did not leave all his treasure behind him."

The Philadelphia *Ledger* thinks he will be remembered chiefly for his "courteous demeanor, his cleanly life, his honesty, and his true democracy." Commenting upon his "preeminence in the world of stocks and bonds," the Baltimore *Herald* says:

"Notwithstanding vast wealth, he was possessed of simple tastes and avoided ostentation. Unlike some other American millionaires, he did not hold this country in contempt."

The New York *Times* observes:

"It was very fortunate for Mr. Vanderbilt that he should not have grown up with the notion that he was to be a rich man, that he should have grown up with the notion that he had to earn his own living. For it is to this expectation and to the habits that are formed of it, that all the masculine virtues are due. Without this stimulus of necessity the majority of mankind would be pretty poor creatures. . . . Mr. Vanderbilt had this great advantage of 'bearing the yoke in his youth.' Possibly his character would have withstood the ordeal of a bringing-up as the heir apparent to many millions. At any rate, that ordeal was spared him. And at any rate, the resulting character was very fine. Until he was disabled by illness, no clerk, no brakeman, in his employ worked so hard as he. In his Newport palace there was a little plain office in which the master of millions wrestled with the cares he could not escape. No 'government' ever devised by man could have distributed his income with so conscientious and intelligent a care as he distributed it himself. His benevolence was not a matter of impulse, but of duty, and accordingly his great and numerous benefactions, made always after taking anxious counsel, 'are likely to last.' He has left behind him no more conscientious business man, no rich man more conscious of his stewardship, no better American citizen. And he takes with him to the grave the sorrowful respect of all who knew him."

Cornelius Vanderbilt, the second child and eldest living son of the late William H. Vanderbilt, and grandson of "Commodore" Cornelius Vanderbilt, the founder of the family fortune, was born at New Dorp, S. I., November 27, 1843. His birthplace had been given to his father by his grandfather, at a time when the family was still in humble circumstances. After an academic education, at the age of eighteen, he entered the Shoe and Leather Bank of this city as a clerk. He then became connected with the banking house of Kissam Brothers. At the age of twenty-two, through the influence of his grandfather, the "Commodore," he was made assistant treasurer of the Harlem Railroad. He advanced to the position of vice-president of this road, and also of the New York Central. In 1883 he became chairman of the board of directors of the New York Central. Besides railroad matters, Mr. Vanderbilt was interested in religion, philanthropic art, and educational institutions and subjects. The range of his activities may be seen from a list of the business enterprises and benevolent projects with which he was connected at the time of his death.

He was then president of the Canada Southern Railway, vice-president and director of the Beach Creek Railroad, president of the Detroit and Bay City Railroad, director of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad, director of the Detroit and Chicago Railroad, director of the Dunkirk, Allegheny Valley and Pittsburg Railroad, director of the Hudson River Bridge Company, president of the Joliet and Northern Indiana Railroad, president of the Leamington and St. Clair Railroad, president of the New York and Harlem Railroad, president of the Niagara River Bridge Company, president of the Spuyten Duyvil and Port Morris Railroad, director of the Wagner Palace Car Company, director of the West Shore Railroad, director of the West Shore and Ontario Terminal Company, director of the Toledo, Canada Southern and Detroit Railway Company, director of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, and a dozen other affiliated railroads. He was a vestryman of St. Bartholomew's Church, a member of the finance committee of the Protestant Episcopal Board of Foreign Missions, a member of the executive committee of the International Young Men's Christian Association, vice-president of the local Young Men's Christian Association, a trustee of the Seamen's Mission of the Protestant Episcopal Church, a trustee of the Hospital for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, a trustee of the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, a trustee of the Bible Society, a trustee and chairman of the executive committee of St. Luke's Hospital, a trustee of the Society of St. Johnsland, a trustee of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, a director of the Improved Dwelling Association, vice-president of the Eye and Ear Infirmary, a director of the Home for Incurables, a director of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and a director of the Sloane Maternity Hospital. He was a trustee and chairman of the executive committee of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, a trustee of the Museum of Natural History, and a trustee of Columbia College.

SULU SLAVERY AND THE CONSTITUTION.

MANY papers which favor expansion and uphold the general policy of the Administration in the Philippines do not sanction the arrangement made with the Sultan of the Sulu Islands, by which he is given an annuity, and by which polygamy and slavery are permitted in his dominions in return for his allegiance. According to the despatches, our treaty with the Sultan provides that any slave in the archipelago may purchase his freedom by paying his owner $20, and some papers think that in this way slavery will soon come to an end; but the despatches do not tell us what facilities the Sulu slaves have for obtaining the necessary $20. Many papers reprint, in connection with the provi-

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sions of the treaty, the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which reads:

> Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

An interesting feature of the situation, in view of the treaty's toleration of slavery, is the praise accorded to it by some of the Republican papers of the North, and the opposition of the Southern Democratic papers. The New York *Tribune* (Rep.) says that the news of the treaty "is to be received with sincere satisfaction," and that the agreement "is of the happiest omen for the future government of that important part of the archipelago." The New York *Commercial Advertiser* (Rep.) calls it "an exceedingly wise and practical arrangement." The New Orleans *Picayune* (Dem.) denounces it as an "astonishing anomaly," and says that, if actually concluded, the "Constitution of the United States will have to be changed to meet the new conditions." *The State*, of Columbia, S. C. (Dem.), calls it "comic opera."

An editorial which has been widely commented upon appears in *The Yale Review* (August). President Hadley is one of the editors of *The Review*, and, tho he denies the authorship of the editorial in question, he does not disclaim agreement with the sentiments expressed. The editorial declares that "despite the mists of cant that have been studiously thrown about our position," it is becoming clearer to an increasing number of people that "we have undertaken just what Spain had on her hands in Cuba—the reduction of an unwilling people to subjection"; and that the thing for the United States to do is to "turn back on conquest" and offer the Filipinos "self-government and protection against foreign aggression." It then refers to the inconsistency in recognizing the local autonomy of the Sultan of Sulu, and in refusing to recognize the local autonomy of the Filipinos in the northern islands:

"If we are to rule the Sulu archipelago through the Sultan, why not rule Luzon through Aguinaldo? His abilities have been amply tested. In this matter we find both example and warning in the experience of England and Holland with Malay dependencies. England in the Malay peninsula has had a problem somewhat similar to ours, but by a policy of conciliation and concession to native feelings she has ruled through the native princes for twenty-five years four protected states. There has been only one brief outbreak, and that was at the beginning. On the other hand, we learn something of the heartbreaking weariness of conquering Malays and of making them stay conquered, from the contest of the Dutch in Achin in Sumatra. The Dutch undertook to conquer and annex the Achinese in 1873. Achin is less than half the size of the single island of Luzon, and its population is about one quarter of that of the Tagals alone. After four years a temporary pacification was secured; 60,000 Dutch soldiers had perished in the field and hospitals, and $80,000,000 had been expended. But that was not the end. In 1881 the Achinese broke out again, and ever since there has been a wasting and desultory warfare. If such has been the experience of an old colonizing power familiar with the East for three centuries, why should we as novices be more successful in the same course of conquest? Our own ideals, humanity, the experience of other powers, and the lesson of the last months all unite to enjoin upon us to forsake our present course and to make a fair trial of the policy of conciliation and sympathy."

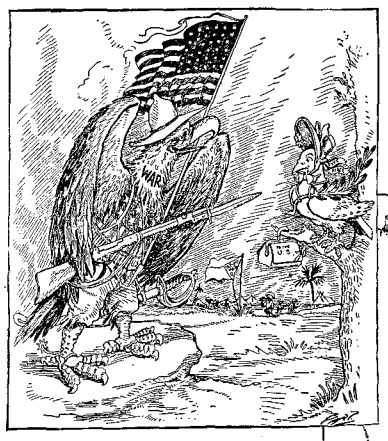
The Omaha *World-Herald*, in an editorial which has some of the ear-marks of Mr. Bryan's pen, calls the treaty infamous, and proceeds as follows:

A Compromise with Dishonor.—Under the protecting folds of the American flag the slave trade will flourish in Sulu. The sanctity of home and family is violated; the wife is sold from her husband, the child from its mother's arms. The lash of the slave-driver falls on the quivering back of the cowering human chattel in Sulu; falls with the sanction of President McKinley, under the permission granted in the treaty negotiated by General Bates, his military representative. The slave's one recourse, on soil shadowed by the Stars and Stripes, is to purchase his freedom at the market price.

"Polygamy and concubinage is the law of the land in Sulu—a law ratified, permitted, and indorsed by President McKinley's Administration through the treaty with the Sultan. The sacred names of wife and mother are stripped of every ennobling quality and made synonymous for shame, with the knowledge and consent of the Government at Washington, in the islands over which the debauched Sultan of Sulu administers American law, and is paid therefore $500 a month by the grace of William McKinley.

"The American people, through their authorized representatives, have weakly and shamelessly compromised with dishonor. Vice and lechery, wrong-doing and crime are legalized that the American flag might wave undisturbed over the harem of the Sultan and the slave pens of his plantations.

"What now will high-minded Christian men and women think, who indorsed forcible annexation that 'Christianity and civilization might follow in the wake of the flag'? What will ministers of the gospel of 'peace on earth, good will to men' say to this all-conclusive proof that the present administration makes war not to civilize, not to Christianize, but simply and solely to possess? What will American citizens who are proud of their heritage of lofty ideas and principles of freedom and equality say to this shameful abandonment of the teachings for which the blood of American manhood has flowed in rivers to the sea? What possible excuse can be offered for the consummation of this liaison with Moslem morals and pirates' ethics? This is not a question that will admit of any talk of 'expediency.' No possible theory of 'expediency' can explain the necessity of virtue embracing vice, of the incorporation of a foul and deadly cancer into a healthy political organism. If slavery is wrong in America it is wrong in Sulu. If it was not be permitted beneath the Stars and Bars, neither may it be fostered under the Stars and Stripes. There is no geography in right and wrong. The ethics of God are eternal and all-embracing. To do or permit evil under the specious plea that good may follow is the criminal sophism of all the ages. From it have sprung the wars and persecutions, the crimes and follies that have darkened the history of church and state. As surely as from good comes good, so from evil comes evil."



THE WAR BIRD ABOUT TO GET BUSY.

THE WAR EAGLE: "I guess this is my job, here in the Philippines, Dovy. You had better fly along home for a spell."

—*The Journal, Minneapolis.*

Following are other representative comments from different sections of the country:

BE CAREFUL, WILLIAM, THAT TREE IS ABOUT TO BREAK.

—*The World, New York.*

The Treaty Illegal?—"If the Sulu Islands are subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, then slavery can not exist there for one moment legally. The Constitution specifically applies the prohibition of slavery, not simply to states nor to territories

GRIN AND BEAR IT, UNCLE; HE COST $20,000,000, YOU KNOW.

—*The World, New York.*

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as such, but to all places subject to the jurisdiction of the United States. Hence the treaty negotiated by General Bates, even if it were adopted at Washington, and even if Congress were to pass a law legalizing slavery in the Sulu Islands, would still be illegal, because no law and no treaty can be recognized by the American courts in defiance of the Constitution.

"The reasons for this statement are almost self-evident. As regards slavery no treaty made by the United States and no law passed by the United States Government can be regarded as having any force at all so long as it is in direct conflict with any specific provision of the Constitution. The Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution declares specifically that 'neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction.'

"As regards polygamy, the treaty is also worthless unless Congress sees fit to amend or to repeal the Edmunds law, which prohibits polygamy within the territory of the United States. The Supreme Court has already decided that a law of Congress is higher than any treaty. Hence no treaty adopted without the consent and legislative action of the House of Representatives can be operative to annul or to suspend the effect of the Edmunds law. The treaty with the Sultan of Sulu, then, so far as regards upholding slavery and polygamy, does not bind the United States in any constitutional or legal way."—*The Advertiser (Rep.), Boston.*

The course of the Administration in concluding the treaty is defended and approved by a number of journals in a line of reasoning of which the following from the Columbus (Ohio) *Evening Dispatch* (Ind.) is representative:

Congress will Do What is Right.—"The terms of the treaty agreement, negotiated by General Bates and the Sultan of Sulu, as reported in the press despatches, have evoked some criticism, because of the apparent recognition of the institution of slavery as it exists in those islands. The essential paragraphs of the agreement, as stated, are as follows:

"'The sovereignty of the United States over the entire archipelago is acknowledged.'

"'Any slave in the archipelago is given the right to purchase his freedom by paying the owner the sum of $20.'

"Over against these provisions, the critics place this section from Article XIII. of the Constitution:

"'Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.'

"With this they feel that they have made a strong case against the treaty by which the Sultan of Sulu accepts the sovereignty of the United States. But are they not hypercritical? Are they not, on the fragmentary evidence that they have at hand, straining a point to find fault with the Administration? The conditions that are found in the Philippines are not such as prevail in the United States. The difficulty of dealing with them is apparent from a moment's consideration of the centuries of Spanish domination and the fighting that has followed the assertion of the sovereignty of this nation. The transformation from savagery and semi-savagery to civilized manhood is not to be accomplished in the twinkling of an eye. Those people can not be one thing one day and its diametrically opposite the next. Even in the American flag and the American name there is no such miraculous power as that. The transformation could not be effected except by the exertion of such physical force as would annihilate the natives. . .

"The essential thing now is the establishment and the general recognition of American sovereignty. The rest will in due time take care of itself. It is to be noticed that the treaty which recognizes the existence of slavery in the Sulu Islands also provides one way for its extermination. The trend of events is in the right direction from the very outset. Other means may be found by Congress, for to that body is given the constitutional power to enforce the prohibition of slavery quoted above. . . . . .

"Slavery can not endure under the flag. It will be exterminated, and the determination to that end will be none the less strong, if common sense is employed in the reform."

Like Comic Opera.—"In truth, nothing more bizarre than our Sulu policy was ever put into comic opera. We buy the islands from Spain and then proceed to negotiate with a local sovereign for the right to style them ours, paying him an annuity for the privilege. We are a democratic republic, yet we seek to embrace a despotic sultan as a fellow citizen, a subject, a pensioner, and a coequal sovereign, all rolled into one. We cheerfully accord him absolute power over the lives, liberty, and property of a couple of hundred thousand newly created 'wards of the nation,' while in neighboring islands we endeavor to suppress with shot and shell the attempt of other 'wards of the nation' to govern themselves under republican forms and laws; for we can not trust Aguinaldo with any power, but we can trust a Mohammedan emperor with all powers. We refused for many years the right of self-government to one of our own territories because it permitted polygamy, and made it change its religious creed in that respect and outlaw the practise of plural marriage before we allowed it to enter the Union; yet we seek to assimilate the Mohammedan polygamists of the Sulus with all their practises unrestricted. We professed it a duty we owed to Christianity to subjugate the Catholic Tagals of Luzon in order that we might convert them to our ideas of religion; but we make a treaty with the Sultan of Sulu excluding from his island any American missionaries who may want to go there and convert the Mohammedan inhabitants thereof. We make it a boast—the 'dominant element' among us, at least—that we fought each other for four years, sacrificing hundreds of thousands of lives and billions of property, in order that 'the reproach of slavery' might be removed from our territory; but we recognize slavery in our Sulu territory and protect it.

"The one thing we insist upon is that the flag of the Sultan of Sulu, which is probably a bandana handkerchief, shall be decorously folded away, and that over this curious combination of imperialism, Mohammedanism, polygamy, and slavery there shall float the flag which our amiable President regards as a porous plaster for all public and private ills. It is all very funny."—*The State (Dem.), Columbia, S. C.*

MR. BRYAN'S REMEDY FOR THE TRUST EVIL.

MR. BRYAN has a new cure for the "trust" evil. It is, in brief, the enactment by Congress of a law compelling every corporation doing business in a State other than that in which it is incorporated to operate under a federal license. In an interview at Tifton, Mo., a few days ago, he explained his ideas as follows:

"There is no question that we can control the trusts if we want to. Now, as to the plan I have suggested, the licensing of trusts, the idea is that the Government should say that no corporation should do business in any State in which it was not incorporated, except under the license issued by the federal authorities. This license should be posted in the trust's plant in a conspicuous place and kept there, and there should be a penalty of penitentiary sentence for one to do business with a corporation not having such a license, or for a corporation to run in any State save the one where it is incorporated, without this license.

"The license should be issued under such restrictions as would make monopoly impossible. Organizations should be prohibited from watering their stock; the capital should be limited, and they should be compelled to file statements of earnings, expenses, profits, etc., as a railroad does. It would be such an easy matter then to regulate the capitalization and business that monopolization would be impossible.

"The States can not handle this. We must strike at the root of the thing and make a monopoly of anything an impossibility. The federal Government must take up the question and bring it to a successful culmination."

Mr. Bryan was a delegate to the trust conference which met last week at Chicago (September 12-16), and he presented this plan to the conference. Following are representative comments on the proposition:

Will Not Meet the Case.—"This proposition involves many interferences with the business of corporations chartered by the States, and all have in view a purpose to prevent such corporations from becoming monopolies. 'The capital should be lim-

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ited,' says Mr. Bryan. He probably would find that the Supreme Court would hold that such limitation would be unconstitutional. At all events, he would encounter the objection of the whole business community, because it is generally recognized that the present success of American manufacturing is due in no small degree to the liberty of manufacturers to expand their establishments indefinitely. If the capital of corporations is to be limited, moreover, where would the dividing line be drawn?

"Purely repressive action such as is suggested by Mr. Bryan will not meet the case. It will not be found advisable to say that such a thing as a monopoly shall not exist. If the Constitution should be amended so as to permit the things Mr. Bryan aims at, a very different program for the regulation of trusts would suggest itself to wise statesmanship. Returns to the Government, rules as to capitalization, and some plan for taxation might be required, but freedom to increase a business to an unlimited extent would not be sacrificed. That would imply a halt in the country's economic progress.

"Mr. Bryan says we must make a monopoly of anything an impossibility, but will he have the courage of his logic and say that labor organizations should not be permitted to exist for the purpose of controlling the workmen in different trades? . . . Would Mr. Bryan also assume a censorship over trades-unions and require them to take out license certificates alleging that they are not seeking to monopolize the labor market?"—*The Express* (*Ind. Rep.*), *Buffalo.*

Hardly Definite Enough.—"The idea is hardly definite enough to warrant or permit detailed examination. If it implies that the licensing is to be the exclusive privilege of Congress, the question arises whether the States will care to relinquish their present important right of prescribing the conditions upon which foreign corporations may do business within their jurisdiction. Some States may not trust Congress to provide restrictions drastic enough. Texas and Missouri, for example, will scarcely be satisfied with the requirements likely to be imposed by Congress. On the other hand, certain progressive States may be more liberal than Congress itself, and prefer the wholesome and natural restraints of supply and demand to legislative interference with trade and commerce.

"Still, Mr. Bryan is to be congratulated on having abandoned shallow commonplaces and sweeping abuse for a positive idea that at least invites consideration."—*The Evening-Post* (*Ind. Rep.*), *Chicago.*

Of Doubtful Constitutionality.—"We must admit that we do not see exactly how the consumer or the laboring man would be benefited by such an arrangement. He would have to pay the tax himself in the increased cost of the article which he bought, for even Mr. Bryan must know that the tax is one element in the cost of production.

"However this may be, the constitutionality of the remedy is doubtful. Congress, it is true, has power to regulate commerce between the States; but the exercise of this power must be uniform throughout the country. The Constitution protects the States not only against the favoritism of Congress, but against unjust and discriminating laws passed by themselves. No tax may be levied on articles exported from any State. It would seem as if the license which Mr. Bryan proposes would be in its essence such a tax on the product of the trust sold in the State in which it is not made. Whether this is so or not will appear in the course of the further examination of the trust problem by lawyers and judges."—*The Daily Eagle* (*Dem.*), *Brooklyn.*

Features of Practical Efficiency.—"Col. William J. Bryan's remedy for the trust evil has at least the merit of novelty, and presents certain features of practical efficiency. His suggestion is that Congress shall make use of its constitutional authority in the regulation of interstate commerce by requiring all trusts to take out a United States license before engaging in business outside the State in which they have a corporate existence.

"Why should not this be done? It seems clearly to lie within the prerogatives of the federal Government to exact such a condition, and, following out Colonel Bryan's suggestion, the issue of a license for interstate operation of a trust may be made to depend upon the faithful report, by the licensed monopoly, of its capital stock, its earnings, the amount of 'water' in its capitalization, the ratio of its dividends to money actually invested, and other things which the public desires to know.

"The existing anti-trust laws of the United States statute-book are impotent in practise. It may be the fault of those who are charged with the execution of the law, or it may be the fault of the laws themselves. The fact itself is notoriously apparent. Why should not an experiment be made with the suggestion of Colonel Bryan, which is quite in line with the regulations established by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for the protection of its citizens, but which is a novelty in the broader field of federal legislation?"—*The Post* (*Dem.*), *Boston.*

THE BANKERS AND THE GOLD STANDARD.

THE American Bankers' Association held its annual session in Cleveland September 5–7. Reports of officers showed that the organization comprises 3,915 members, representing banks with a combined capital, surplus, and undivided profits of $1,230,192,191, and aggregate deposits of $4,501,367,328. The feature of the convention attracting most general interest was the adoption of the following resolution:

"The bankers of the United States most earnestly recommend that the Congress of the United States at its next session enact a law to more firmly and unequivocally establish the gold standard in this country by providing that the gold dollar, which under the law is the unit of value, shall be the standard and measure of all values in the United States; that all the obligations of the Government and all paper money, including the circulating notes of national banks, shall be redeemed in gold coin, and that the legal-tender notes of the United States when paid into the Treasury shall not be reissued except upon the deposit of an equivalent amount in gold coin."

This declaration is received with approval by the Republican papers generally and those Democratic journals which have all along favored the gold standard. The Chicago *Times-Herald* (Rep.) says the convention did what the "sensible men of the country expected it to do." The Minneapolis *Tribune* (Rep.) calls the resolution "comprehensive, clear, and sound." "It reflects the sentiment and desire of the whole business world," says the New York *Mail and Express* (Rep.). "This pronounced position," says the New York *Evening Post* (Ind. Dem.), "is important and encouraging." The Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.) approves the resolution, but regards it as superfluous, as we "already have the gold standard." A similar position is taken by the New York *Sun*, which is for gold, but which insists that Congress can not settle the question any more than it has already done. "It is the right attitude," says the Pittsburg *Dispatch* (Rep.), referring to the resolution, and "it places the association upon solid political and financial grounds." "That is just the trouble," observes the Kansas City *Times* (Dem.), which continues as follows:

"The American Bankers' Association is now a political organization, and it goes without saying that at the proper time it will be found cooperating with the Republican Party. It declares unequivocally for the gold standard, and it will bring all the power of its influence as an organization and as individual banks upon Congress to enact a law making gold, and only gold, the standard and measure of value. This is the first time in the history of the association that it has identified itself with politics. Hitherto it has carefully avoided even the appearance of leaning toward any political party, but now it publicly announces that it will undertake to influence national legislation. To establish the gold standard there will have to be a willing Congress, which, if the present Congress is not, will oblige the association to participate in the nomination and election of candidates for Congress until the necessary majority is secured."

OBSERVER (on Mars): "I wonder what those new lines on the surface of out sister planet can be. They don't look as if they were canals." Observer No. 2: "Perhaps they are merely boundary lines. The trusts may have agreed upon an amicable division of the earth."—*Chicago Tribune.*

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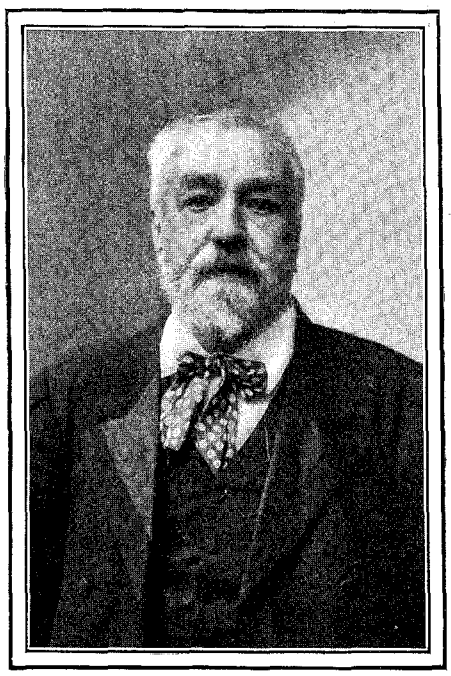
DEATH OF EX-MINISTER EUSTIS.

JAMES B. EUSTIS, formerly United States Senator from Louisiana, and later American Minister to France, died last week at Newport, of pneumonia, at the age of sixty-five. Mr. Eustis's qualities and place in American history are summed up by the Springfield *Republican* as follows:



THE LATE JAMES B. EUSTIS.

"He was a very thorough lawyer, an eminent member of the Louisiana bar, a Confederate soldier, a member of both branches of the Louisiana legislature and Senator from that State for eight years. There is a particular interest in him in this region because he was a grand-nephew of William Eustis, surgeon in the Revolutionary army, Secretary of War from 1807 to 1813, Minister to Holland, Congressman and governor of Massachusetts from 1823, when he was seventy years old, until his death in office, two years later. Thus this Louisianian, who has been repeatedly described as of an 'old creole family,' was on the contrary a man of New England ancestry and antecedents, for his father, George Eustis, was born in Boston, Mass., and was graduated at Harvard in 1815, removing to New Orleans two years later. There George Eustis became a very important personage. James Biddle Eustis was born in New Orleans August 27, 1824, and was graduated from Harvard law school in 1854, tho his classical education was received elsewhere. He entered the Confederate service at the beginning of the Rebellion, and served as judge advocate on the staffs of General Magruder and Joseph E. Johnston. Besides holding the offices which have been mentioned, he was one of the committee sent to Washington to confer with President Johnston concerning Louisiana affairs in reconstruction times. His first term in the Senate of the United States was brief, owing to the extraordinary condition of political affairs in Louisiana, which had deprived of his seat P. B. S. Pinchback, the negro elected in 1873 in the last election conducted in that State in which the negro vote was given a show. Eustis was elected in 1876 to fill a vacancy which the Republicans declared did not exist, and he did not take his seat until late in 1877. He served until 1879, and after some years of service as professor of civil law in the University of Louisiana, he was elected to the United States Senate for six years. On the expiration of this service he resumed his professorship in the State university. President Cleveland appointed him Minister to France at the beginning of his second administration, when he succeeded Thomas Jefferson Coolidge of Boston."

BOYCOTT OF THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

RESENTMENT for the reconviction of Dreyfus has taken the form of an attempt in many countries to organize a boycott of next year's Exposition in Paris. In England the movement is especially strong, many public meetings having been held to forward it. According to the secretary of the Royal Commission, fifteen "important houses" had up to last Sunday withdrawn from participation—fifteen out of two thousand that make up the British and colonial exhibit. In Germany, the Imperial Commissioner reports but one withdrawal up to the same date. In this country Commissioner Peck reports no withdrawals. Trade circles in Belgium are urging the government officially to withdraw, and a similar feeling has been manifested in Austria and Italy.

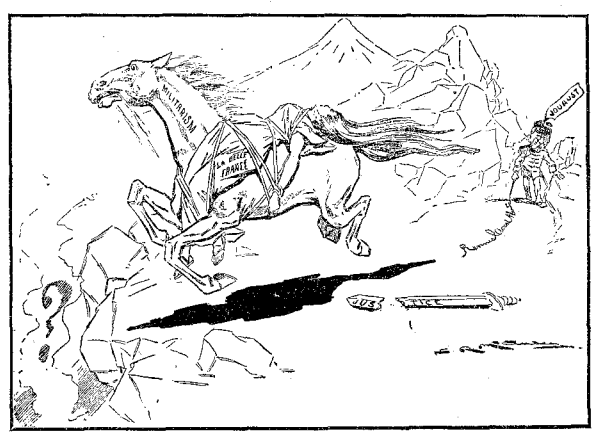
There is said to be a movement on foot in the United States to induce Congress to sever this nation's connection with the Exposition, and the name of the representative who will introduce the resolution is given. The Washington *Evening Times* is vigorously pushing this project. Referring to a meeting in that city that took action in favor of the boycott, it says:

"Within the next ten days similar gatherings will be reported from every important city in the Union, and by the time Congress meets in December there will be few Representatives uninstructed by their constituencies as to what they must do to prevent national participation in the French fair. The American people are thoroughly aroused. They will angrily resent any action on the part of the Executive calculated to defeat the boycott."

The Baltimore *American*, referring to an appeal by Max O'Rell to the British to suppress their exhibitions of enmity to France, thinks the world-wide rebuke of France is "gratifying," and says: "The universal denunciation of their [the French General Staff's] conduct, and the numerous threats to boycott the Exposition, have startled them out of their complacency, and the good work should be kept up. Pressure is the only thing that can influence such men."

The Salt Lake *Herald* thinks the boycott the "most effective remonstrance" to "bring France to a sense of her infamy." The Baltimore *Herald* thinks that unless something is done to stay the tide "the material success of the Exposition will be seriously diminished."

In the main, however, the American journals do not encourage the boycott either through congressional or individual action. The Richmond *Times* thinks that the proposed congressional action "is not to be seriously considered." The New York *Herald* thinks a boycott would be "more than a mistake; it would be a gross injustice." The Boston *Daily Advertiser* refers to a boycott resolution adopted without a dissenting vote by the Boston school committee, and advises the committee against the mistake of using this kind of a weapon. The Brooklyn *Times*



MAZEPPA!—*The Inquirer, Philadelphia.*

calls the boycott a suggestion of "crude minds." Archbishop Ireland and Goldwin Smith are among those who have published protests against the boycott, the former calling it "puerile," and the latter refers sarcastically to our lynchings, and asks: "Suppose Dreyfus had been a black man!"

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

OH yes, indeed, there's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the Lipton.—*Boston Herald.*

ADMIRAL DEWEY could give out a very interesting interview on the things he never said.—*Washington Star.*

THE French procedure in courts-martial is now defined as a very simple thing. Somebody presses a charge, and the court does the rest.—*Baltimore American.*

THE sultan of Sulu wants to be a brother to Uncle Sam. But no American patriot will stand being called brother-in-law by four hundred full-fledged sultanas.—*New York Press.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

EDOUARD ROD ON AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES.

THE two American characteristics which most impressed M. Rod, the enement French critic, during his recent visit to this country were the national taste, and the respect for traditions. Having few or no traditions of their own as yet, Americans seek to create or borrow them, he remarks; and in this work the universities constitute the most important mechanism for connecting the European culture of the past with the new civilization of the West. He says (in *The North American Review*, September):

"It seems to me, however, that the American universities have not only an American physiognomy, but that each has its own peculiar character; each seeks its ends by means of its own choice. Strolling through the beautiful avenues of Cambridge, for example, I thought of the peaceful retreat which certain small towns of Germany offer to science, where the student is far from the turmoil of the world, where the university buildings never fail to recall to the memory the '*templa serena*' of the poet. In New York and Chicago, on the contrary, the universities, altho isolated as far as possible, are hardly more than episodes, if I may say so, of the maelstrom of life that carries them along with it. Am I mistaken? Yet I imagine that the young men who are preparing themselves there for the work of life will become, almost of necessity, men of action, fighters; while others, who are brought up in quiet centers already possessing some consecration of age, will retain in their inmost nature the taste for more deliberate reflection, in which they will love to take refuge sometimes as in a sanctuary."

M. Rod was much impressed by the practical and professional features which exist at Cornell side by side and on equal terms with the study of the sciences and humanities. The innovation of a continuous academic session at the University of Chicago also appeared to him worthy of notice by older institutions. But it is the perfection of the material equipment of American universities that seemed to him most astonishing:

"We have no idea whatever of such conveniences. We content ourselves with old buildings which have sometimes stood for several centuries, and which are restored and retouched, as well as may be, from time to time to adapt them, as far as possible, to the needs of the moment. When hygiene discovers that the air must be renewed, windows are put in the walls. They are built higher and flanked with wings and additions, when an increase in the number of students requires. We wait until they burn down before building new ones; but they do not burn down, for they are solid. They leave much to be desired. We love them, however; for, if they no longer answer present requirements, they have made us what we are. Their walls crumble, their floors are worn, and in their halls we breathe the odor of ancient things; but this odor is dear to us; we love to breathe the past which it represents, the bygone days which it has preserved. And we think, not without pride, of all the glory which has been gathered there, of the illustrious teachers who have taught in those chairs, of the great men who have sat on those age-worn benches. That is no reason, however, for not marveling at the modern equipments, so admirable in their completeness, which may be seen at New York, at Chicago, at Philadelphia, and even in universities of less importance. There is not a single detail that is not perfect. After a visit to them, one seeks—even with some spirit of opposition—for something to criticize, and one finds nothing. It is too good; we have to look elsewhere if we must find fault."

Contrary perhaps to the impression which prevails among some people in America, M. Rod thinks he has found this fault in the fact that American universities require too much of their overworked professors. He does not make the assertion, however, that the American student is overworked:

"I liked greatly the little I saw of student life. The students with whom I had the opportunity to talk familiarly delighted me with their frankness, their good will, their mixture of precocious maturity and juvenile qualities, of brightness and seriousness.

"It is very delightful to see these vigorous, healthy, robust young men devoting sufficient time to hygiene and thus avoiding the evils of overwork. Indeed, overwork must be an empty word here, judging by the leisure they have and the very intelligent way in which they employ it. Representations of plays—ancient and modern, French, English, German, or Greek—games of cricket, baseball, football, athletic exercises, clubs of all sorts furnish activity enough to fill all the hours of the day, all the days of the term, and all the terms of their course.

"'But when do you find time to work?' I asked one of them.

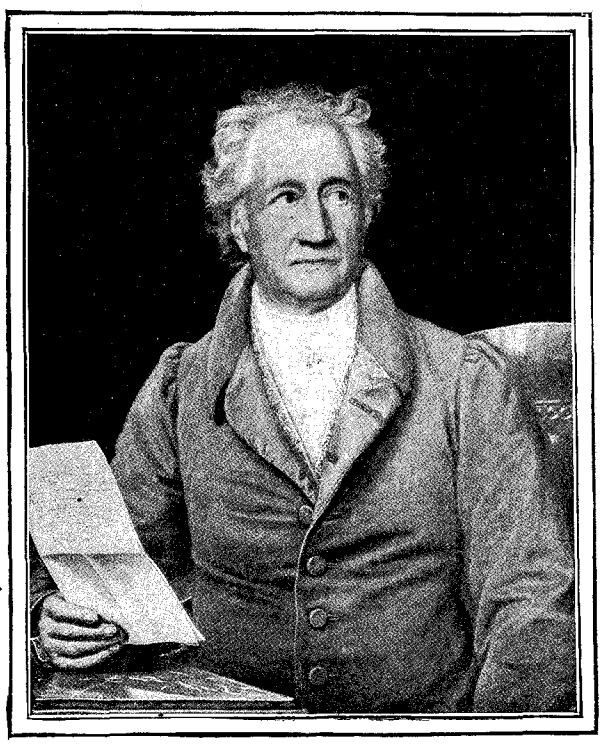
"He answered: 'Sometimes.'

"As a matter of fact, their work is done, and, I have a thousand reasons to believe, well done. Their very pleasures are of service to them."

THE GENIUS OF GOETHE.

THE sesquicentennial celebration of Goethe's birth was celebrated on August 28 throughout Germany with a pomp and magnificence seldom or never accorded to any but a military hero. Weimar and Frankfort were of course the centers of the festivities. A recent writer thus describes the little capital of the German principality:

"Decadent capital as it is in the eyes of the mere student of politics, to the student of literature Weimar is hallowed for all



GOETHE.
After the painting by Joseph Stieler, 1828.

time as the shrine of a demigod. Yet it seems hardly aware of its own distinction. Down in a hollow of the rolling hills around it, Weimar appears to withdraw itself from the inquisitive eye. One finds a fringe of suburbs, where the stucco fronts, now so common in German domestic architecture, play a principal part, but the heart of the town is as yet lightly touched by modern inroads. Alleys guiltless of sidewalks still loiter among the leading streets; the traveling-booth is seen in the public square; the taverns, consequential, possibly, in their day, have degenerated into respectable mediocrity. But Weimar is merely faithful to itself and to its early unspotted simplicity of life. The ghosts and the traditions of the past continue all powerful. The central point of interest is, of course, the Goethe house, now transformed into a museum for the preservation and exhibition of Goethe's cabinets of natural history and rich art collections, which possess not only a personal but a scientific interest."

The London *Spectator* (August 26) speaks of Goethe as "the

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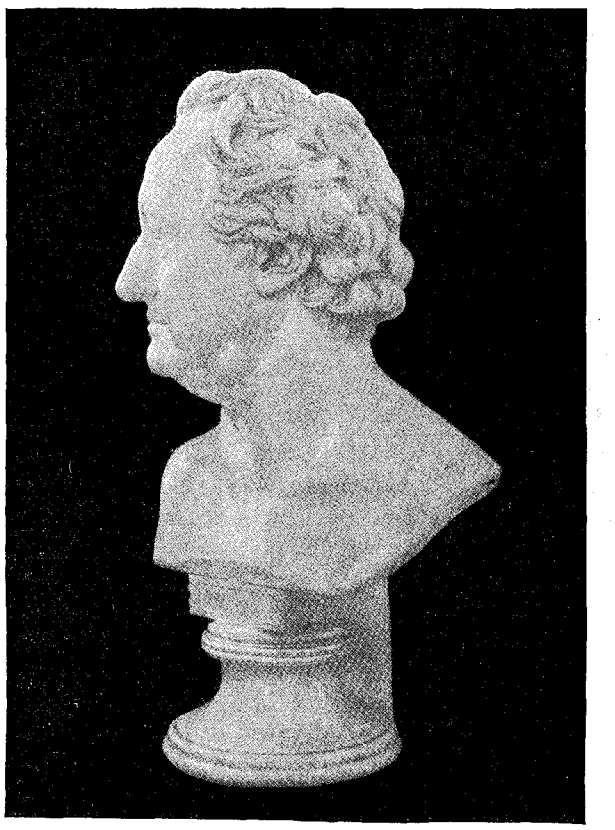
great modern poet, the Welt-kind," who said that he did not know what patriotism was, and congratulated himself on its absence from his mind, since it obscured a true view of the world, and turned from its true aims the human culture which was more precious to Goethe and which he thought more essential to human progress than all the politics of the earth. Says the writer:

"The intellect of Goethe was one of the loftiest ever known to man. It is not, we think, a typically German intellect, for the German mind tends to concentrate itself on some one definite problem, and to explore that problem in all its ramifications. But Goethe surveyed the world as a whole; he saw life steadily, like the old Greek poet; nothing escaped those glorious eyes. He reminds one rather at times of those many-sided Italians of supreme genius in that he passes from world to world in the universe of human knowledge with the ease of a master. Yet his was not a superficial glance. He himself said that everything he had achieved had cost him infinite pain and sorrow, tho few traces of it were visible on that noble face. We think of him as a kind of bright Olympian, the recipient of fairy gifts, the child of fortune; some writers even ascribe to him a sort of selfish indifference and picture him sitting apart, as in Tennyson's 'Palace of Art,' holding no form of creed, but contemplating all. But the poet usually justifies his own way of existence, and the inner life of renunciation and intellectual conflict may be as heroic as the seemingly splendid career of the orator and the statesman who claims the willing homage of millions. It is again, we say, a question of which kind of influence is more potent for good in a nation's life. German national consciousness has hitherto found its expression in the slighter but more patriotic Schiller rather than in the greater man who, when Germany was at death-grips with Napoleon, stood aside from the struggle and even expressed admiration for the nation's mighty foe.

"No serious student of Goethe's life will assume that because he did not work in an obviously patriotic temper, because he did not compose martial poetry like Körner, or urge young students to the field of battle like Fichte, therefore Goethe did not care for the great land that had given him birth. He was the last man to undervalue the importance of the influence of soil, of *milieu*, on the writer and the artist, as witness his luminous criticism of Burns and of Scott. That he did not care for Germany is disproved by countless conversations with Eckermann. One recalls, for instance, his longing that Germany might find or develop as free and adequate expression for her culture and literature as France. It is impossible to charge such a writer and teacher with indifference to his country. Were the charge true, Frankfort would be justified, no doubt, in celebrating to-day the birth of so wonderful a person, but it would be as a mysterious human product rather than as a great German poet that the old imperial city would give expression to her feelings of admiration."

The Saturday Review (September 2) says:

"The claims of Goethe are not put so high now as Carlyle would have put them. The younger generation may delight in the tableaux of 'Faust,' in its diabolic wit, humor, and cynicism, in its beautiful and pathetic songs, but it asks in doubtfulness, where is the wonderful philosophy which was once supposed to unveil the mysteries of earth and heaven and in the mind of man? We are, perhaps, too much inclined to think, after further experience of the German language, that some of Goethe's prestige in the minds of his original admirers arose from their pride at being able to read him at all. Now that we have got over our reverence for the language in which he wrote and come to recognize it as one of the greatest obstacles to the idea of cosmopolitanism in literature cherished by Goethe that man ever invented, we are, it may be, a little too much inclined to suspect that Goethe's philosophy takes us no further than any other into the heart of things. Margaret is the creation that still lives and by which we are moved. Faust himself is not interesting; and Mephistopheles, the new model of the old devil, tho very clever, is no longer impressive. Ordinary men may well doubt whether, on the whole, German is worth the extreme fatigue of learning, except to read the lyrics and ballads of Goethe, Schiller, and Heine. If we except 'Faust' none of the German dramas are of the greatest, and outside the poetical and the higher imaginative literature, which is not very extensive, we could do very well with translations. The fact seems to be that the small group of distinguished contemporaries of Goethe who are rightly the pride of Germany were greater men than they were authors; and this is above all true of Goethe. It is as true as it has become commonplace to say that his was one of the finest intellects that has appeared in the world. From his beautiful youth to his magnificent old age he took captive the imagination of Europe. And it



GOETHE.
Bust by Rauch, 1820.

was a peculiarly sensitive Europe tho of the eighteenth century, as witness the effects on it of Heloïse, Clarissa, and Werther. We must judge of Goethe as we do of Rousseau and Richardson, not by their present but by their past influence upon thought and literature.

"It is natural that Goethe's influence should have particularly acted upon England and again reacted from England back upon Germany. England became acquainted with Goethe through a translation by Scott of Goethe's first book, 'Götz von Berlichingen,' and Goethe welcomed the genius whom he himself had stimulated and caused his fame to spread in Germany. Under the same auspices, too, Byron made his début in Germany and was proclaimed as 'the greatest product of modern times.' That is hardly our present judgment; and if in Goethe's case we are not quite sure that his fame is established securely above the vicissitudes of opinion, we must remember that even Dante and Shakespeare have had their periods of eclipse."

The Academy and other papers quote the well-known lines of Matthew Arnold on Goethe, which seem to sum up with remarkable penetration the leading characteristics of his mind:

He took the suffering human race,
He read each wound, each weakness clear;
And struck his finger on the place,
And said: *Thou ailest here, and here!*
He looked on Europe's dying hour
Of fitful dream and feverish power;
His eye plunged down the weltering strife,
The turmoil of expiring life—
He said: *The end is everywhere,*
Art still has truth, take refuge there!
And he was happy, if to know
Causes of things, and far below
His feet to see the lurid flow
Of terror, and insane distress,
And headlong fate, be happiness.

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ADA NEGRI: PEASANT GIRL-POET OF ITALY.

SIX years ago, in a remote village of northern Italy, a new light, of strenuous and alluring power, appeared in the literary firmament of Italy. Without influence, or press patronage, or official friends, a girl of hardly twenty published a book of verses which almost at once made her known in every corner of Italy and which was received with wonder and praise by distinguished critics. In England and America, however, the poems of Ada Negri—which have not as yet been translated into English—are known only to a few. The London *Queen* (July) publishes an article by the late Canon Bell giving some details of her life and translations of some of her most characteristic verses.

The father of Ada Negri was a poor laborer in the mines, and her mother a wool-weaver. The latter early recognized her child's genius, and to give Ada the opportunity of studying in the Normal School of Lodi she spent years of arduous toil at the wool factory, altho she was frail and consumptive, and was frequently compelled to be for weeks at the hospital. It was thus with drops of blood and sweat that her daughter's dreams of future greatness were nourished; but this martyrdom was rewarded when Ada became old enough to repay in part these years of sacrifice. Says Canon Bell:

"At the age of fifteen Ada was summoned to teach in the college for girls at Cotogno, where she was lodged, and where she received every month twenty lire. Here she remained a year, when she was appointed to the post of mistress at Motta-Visconti, where, full of faith and courage, she devoted herself to her scholars, who numbered about eighty, and sorely tried her patience with their noise and obstinacy, as with difficulty she sought to beat into their heads even the letters of the alphabet. She used to return to her mother after school hours were over with burning hands, and her anxious parent could not avert the fear that her daughter would be attacked by illness. The poor schoolmistress was, in reality, leading two lives, one away from her humble home, stern and firm to duty, the other rendered beautiful by imagination, when she was free to think, and to let her mind roam at will through all that was grand and sublime, and illuminated by the 'light that never was on land or sea.'

"She had never seen the sea nor the mountains, not even the hills or a lake; nor could she say she knew the wonders of a great city, since her only knowledge of Milan was derived from her passage from Porta Torinese to the Porta Romana, as she left Lodi to pass the holidays with her mother. A new vista opened to her eyes in the great populous city when some friends, who wished to give her pleasure, asked her to visit them for two days, at the time when the exhibition made everything brilliant and gay. It was a new life to her. The pleasure-seekers passed in files before her eyes with every display of luxury, of beauty, and of grace. The art treasures she saw at the Brera astonished her, filled her with emotion, transported her; the magic enchantment of distant lands and peoples brought her among those natives of the East and those houses that in her dreams had appeared before her dark eyes.

"Then she returned in her wooden clogs and peasant dress to the school in the retired country town, to pursue her avocation, doing violence to her genius, with few books to feed the mind, but with much courage, with boundless love for her mother, and with the noblest ideals before her. Here for seven years she taught by day, and wrote her lyrics of love and sorrow and sympathy by night. So she lived and toiled for seven years, when at last the hour of justice struck, and the tardy reward came in sudden recognition and fame. Through all her sorrows and struggles the cry of genius that rebels against being buried alive sounded loud and clear as a bell, and would not be silenced—

"'Son poeta, poeta, e non m'arride
Luce di gloria.'

("I am a poet, a poet, and the light of glory does not mock me.")

The pervading sentiment of Ada Negri's poems, says Canon Bell, is an ineffable tenderness for the suffering and the poor, a spirit of self-sacrifice and noble altruism. Most of her poems are in a minor key. The following graceful verses testify to the fact that through all the outward semblance of schoolmistress and peasant the heart of Juliet nevertheless glows beneath:

ROSA APPASSITA (THE WITHERED ROSE).

Haply it loved, and loved but all too well,
Is weary now, and sinks at last to rest.
Haply it suffered more than one can tell,
And folded lies upon its own stem's breast.
Leaning, with tremulous and timid dread,
Downward its sorrowful and drooping head.

. . . . .

I know not what a dark and hidden tale
The day reveals, now hasting to a close,
But pungent fragrance scenting all the gale,
And borne from this most fair disflower'd rose,
Invades with sweetness all the lonely room
That evening shadows thickly veil in gloom.

. . . . .

And in me now is born one great desire:
I would be bitten fiercely to the heart,
Kiss'd on the mouth, with one long kiss of fire.
And thus would prove life's ecstasy and smart:
The madness of the triumph that it knows,
The madness of its bitterness and woes.

Hark! the bell strikes—'Tis Ave that it saith:
Oh, sad and fading! oh, thou hapless flower,
Consumed with passion even unto death!
O rose, with fragrant sweetness for thy dower,
Hear me! I would not die before I've proved
The joy—the ecstasy—of having loved.

A SINGULAR LITERARY SURVIVAL.

IT is not very generally known that the "poor whites" of the Southern States, who still survive the changed conditions brought about by the Civil War, have a ballad literature of their own which presents points of interest to the student of popular lays and of folk-lore. Mr. C. E. Means, in *The Outlook*, New York (September 9), gives an account of their surroundings and some specimens of their ballads.

In his "Making of the West," these "poor whites," or, as they are called by the negroes, "poor buckra," are said by Theodore Roosevelt to be "the descendants of indentured servants and redemptioners who had fled from the plantations on the coast from their severe masters and squatted on the hills at the foot of the mountains." Thence came their hatred of the wealthier classes. Among most of them there exists a pure strain of English blood, shown partly in such surnames as Rochester and Abernathy, but chiefly in their interesting dialectic recasts of many of the old English ballads preserved in Bishop Percy's "Reliques." The original spirit and story of these are preserved in the "poor buckra" version, but with curious variations of local color and phraseology. Mr. Means, by way of comparison, gives the text of the well-known Percy ballad of "Lord Thomas and Fair Elinor," together with the corresponding poor buckra lines. He says:

"The first four verses of Percy's ballad, used to introduce characters and circumstances, are lost in the poor buckra version. It opens with the visit of Lord Thomas to fair Elinor, and her question, 'What news?' at once brings the announcement of his wedding. She cries out, 'Very bad news!' and thus the information of their love is understood. Her mother's warning is shorter but quite as positive. Her determination to go, as announced in her dressing servants and self in their best, is quite as positive as if she had spoken out her disregard of her mother's advice.

Tingled at the ring

is more euphonious than

Knocked there at the ring.

Fair Elinor's arrival at Lord Thomas's door has the reiteration of the Percy version, but a more dramatic turn is given when—

He took her by her lily-white hand
And led her up the hall,
And thar he sot her at the head of the bed,
Amongst the neighbors all.

This marked honor shown by the bridegroom to his old sweet-

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heart ignited the spark that was fanned to so fierce a flame by fair Elinor's own bad-mannered and ill-natured strictures on the bride's swarthy skin in comparison with her own fairness."

The ballad in Percy's "Reliques" relates that after the "browne girl" has shown her resentment by stabbing her rival Lord Thomas avenged the death of his first love, and

> Cut off his bride's head from her shoulders,
> And threw it against the wall.

The Nemesis in the poor buckra version has it:

> Lord Thomas he had a little keen sword,
> It was both keen and small,
> He took and cut off the brown gal's head
> And *kicked it* against the wall.
>
> As he went shuffeling over the floor,
> The p'int stuck in his breast.
> Was ever three earthly lovers so soon
> Sent to their heavenly rest?

With regard to this pious ending of the poor buckra ballad, Mr. Means says that it has evidently been tinkered by some one of religious proclivity:

"'Earthly lovers' hurried off to 'heavenly rest,' despite jealous rage and murder, even if Lord Thomas's death was accident and not suicide, smacks of revival meetings, at the outer edge of which the poor buckra sometimes, perhaps, 'got religion.'"

The writer says that it is only a question of a few years before the poor buckra and their ballads will no longer exist:

"With the changed conditions of industry in the South, the poor buckra will probably in a score more of years disappear. So far, I do not believe that they have been induced to become factory operatives. The crackers gladly take the position, but the poor buckra lives mostly on the edge of towns—in the winter selling little packages of pine, in the spring bringing ferns, in the summer blackberries. As the country becomes more populous and thrifty there is less room for him."

TOLSTOY REVISED AND UNREVISED.

ANY one who has read Tolstoy's "Kreutzer Sonata" knows that, even when the most worthy purpose inspires him, his work can not always be counted on as appropriate to the pages of a popular magazine. When his latest novel, "Resurrection," was withdrawn by Tolstoy's agent in England from the pages of *The Cosmopolitan*, after the first instalment of twelve chapters had been published, because of the alterations made by the editor of the magazine, it was supposed that these alterations were such as were rendered necessary by Tolstoy's unshrinking treatment of the social evil. The complaint made by Tolstoy's friends, however, goes farther than that. His literary style and social views were also, as charged by Mr. H. P. Archer in the London *Chronicle*, flagrantly misrepresented; in fact, the American censorship "would have been remarkably thorough even for Russia." This censorship is the more resented because the work was written as a labor of love, the proceeds to go to the aid of the persecuted Doukhobors, and, according to Tolstoy's statements to Mr. Archer, the distinguished Russian had never written any other work that "so utterly captured him." Mr. Archer goes on to specify the nature of the changes made in the author's manuscript:

"For instance, Tolstoy describes a girl of fifteen running swiftly, 'her firm young legs moving rapidly.' The censor objects to 'legs' as indecent, and makes her 'supple limbs' move rapidly. Nekhludoff, the hero, is described as being 'quite pure' at the age of nineteen. Too suggestive, decides the censor; 'still quite unfamiliar with the ways of the world' is a more delicate way of putting it. 'This unmarried woman had a baby every year.' 'Badly cared for, with no particular ideas of the ethics of life, she had lived in a desultory way,' is the elaborate circumventing phrase of Tolstoy's censor. Tolstoy nowhere says she was badly cared for, and does not mention her deficiency of ideas of the 'ethics of life.'"

Tolstoy applies the scriptural command, "Judge not that ye be not judged," to courts as well as to individuals, and this attitude, as expressed in "Resurrection," required more editing:

"The description of the trial of Maslova is instinct with a gentle irony, reflected in the characterization of the court officials and the description of the proceedings. It is impossible here to detail the numerous alterations made in this court scene. The chapters are cut about, transposed, and altered throughout—rewritten in fact. The omissions, almost without exception, are those passages expressing Tolstoy's conviction of the error of men judging one another, and without these passages the chapters are comparatively colorless and dull."

Tolstoy also takes occasion to express his condemnation (with Henry George) of the private ownership of land; but "the censor actually alters the whole thing, and corrects the novel so that the emphasis is removed from a condemnation of private land-owning in general to a condemnation limited to the cruelty and injustice practised under Russian landlordism."

As the Russian censor altered the same passages so as to absolve the land system of Russia while condemning that of other countries, the American censor's course has a sort of poetical justice in it.

Another of the counts in Mr. Archer's indictment is that Tolstoy's simple and unpretentious style is changed into a more florid style; as, for instance, the sentence, "He slept under the trees," becomes "He took his siesta under the trees"; and, "she remembered her present position" becomes "some remembrance of the past came to mind in contrast with her present position."

WHAT MAKES A BOOK SELL?

EMERSON said: "There is no such thing as luck in literature." No doubt his meaning was that whatever is real and true in a literary work will always find ultimate recognition. But that a certain element of chance—a clever title, a theme and manner suited to the moment, a fortunate reception and exploitation by critics and publishers—has an important effect upon the immediate sales of a book can hardly be a matter for debate. What is the nature of these popularity-breeding qualities? Can they be analyzed, estimated, and set down, so that a candidate for fame may rightly judge concerning the fateful moment for launching his literary bolt, and rightly estimate all the other requirements for success? A writer in *The Critic* (September), Ellen Burns Sherman, sets out to discover these, and lets us into the secret of some of them. She says:

"It is a fact that the contents of a book, more than anything else, determine its destiny. All other influences that affect its sale are more or less ephemeral. Notwithstanding the possible variety of their contents, all successful books have been written in obedience to Sidney's maxim, 'Look in thy heart and write'; or in accordance with another, less known and accredited, 'Look in thine imagination and write.' The first precept faithfully followed gives the world such books as 'Ships that Pass in the Night,' 'Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush,' and 'At the Cross Roads'; the second, tales like 'Gil Blas,' 'Monte Cristo,' and 'The Prisoner of Zenda.' When an author is great enough to be able to keep both of these precepts simultaneously, the result is a masterpiece like 'Les Misérables,' 'Anne Karénina,' or 'Romola.' Beyond all question, the most indelible writing fluid is a mixture of ink and the author's own heart's blood. The warm human pulse whose beats may be heard in Lamb's and Stevenson's essays largely accounts for their popularity, while the absence of the same vital throbs in most of the essays of Landor and Pater partly measures the difference in the size of their editions."

Genuine humor—"of the pungent, effervescent kind that has made Mark Twain's editions resemble those of the Bible"—and brevity are important points, says Miss Sherman. A book *may* be solemn and succeed—witness the deep and wellnigh unre-

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lieved seriousness of "Robert Elsmere"; and a book may be lengthy and yet live and flourish in the popular fancy—witness the long-drawn-out "Heavenly Twins" and "Quo Vadis." But the ideal length, says Miss Sherman, is that of "Ships that Pass in the Night" and "The Kentucky Cardinal." The name of the publisher, too, particularly if the book is a first venture, is an element in its success. But time, title, the critics, advertising, and even—singularly enough—the cover of the book all have a more or less important bearing upon the hold which it secures:

"It really matters little when a book is written, if it is only written while the subject-matter is still fresh and vivid to the author. The time of publication, however, may very naturally affect the sale of a book. When a nation is at war, or otherwise engrossingly engaged, it can not give its undivided attention to books that celebrate the piping times of peace. On the other hand, the circulation of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' would show that the literary iron is never so hot for striking as when the war nerves of the public are excited. Any national crisis, when the people are listening for an authoritative voice, is the author's golden opportunity. Such was the one seized by Swift when he wrote the Drapier's Letters, and by the author of 'The New Gospel of Peace.'

"In the order of the importance of its market value the title of a book should have been mentioned before, inasmuch as the title can be made, and often is, a poetical prophecy of the contents of a volume. There is not a little commercial value, also, in oracular titles which pique the curiosity. 'The Heavenly Twins,' 'The Woman Who Did,' 'The Quick or the Dead,' 'She,' and 'The Damnation of Theron Ware' are illustrations in point. A proper name is less committal than almost any other kind of title, and yet there is sometimes much in the sound of a name that attracts or repels. 'Trilby' was evidently not a bad name with which to conjure. 'The Honorable Peter Stirling,' tho not instantaneously captivating to the ear or eye, was an almost exact verbal presentment of the strong qualities of the character who bore it.

"Another seemingly external cause that affects the circulation of a book is its cover. If the author selects the design of his cover himself, no slight index of his taste is given before the book is opened. During the holiday season, especially, the covers of a book have an increased influence on its sale. This might not be so if all book-buyers were literary, or even readers; but that is far from the case. Any one who has listened to the comments between clerks and customers over book-counters will need nothing further to convince him of the important rôle played by the covers of book in its circulation.

"The mention of the critic's part in aiding or retarding the sale of a book may seem somewhat tardy—but we no longer live in the age of Keats, when a genius could be snuffed out by a malicious reviewer. Relentless, persistent, and efficient advertising is a positive and well-tried means of getting the public attention. Without advertising of some kind, even an excellent book may for a long season blush unseen, as many an author to his cost can testify. Few people are aware how much of the material success of certain well-known periodicals is due to the skilful management of the subscription department. The sales of a book worth circulating may be similarly pushed in the hands of a competent man.

"But after one has searched out all the visible causes that make a successful book, there remains a large percentage of result that can only be accounted for by what Solomon called 'chance'; and that factor may have entered into every other apparent cause. A casual remark of a friend, or a wandering glance into a book, opened at random, may have given the happy inspiration for a title or a plot. Or, perchance, a grim tragedy that threatened to make havoc of his happiness may have furnished an author the theme that brought him fame and fortune. In like manner, every move made, from the conception of a book to the last word of its last chapter, is somewhat conditioned and modified by unsought and often unrecognized forces over which the author has no control."

The Education of the Artist.—Mr. W. H. Low believes that art training in America is in many respects built upon unsound foundations. While it is true that the artist should be born, and should possess a vocation so strong as to enable him to overcome all obstacles and errors of teaching, it still remains true that the countries where art most flourishes are those which have the best art schools. In a recent number of *Scribner's Magazine* he says:

"How do we in America train our artists? By commencing where wiser men leave off, by beginning at the top, by opening the doors of the university to those who lack the common school. For the many manifestations of art as applied to industry there is hardly a beginning in the way of schools, and Palissy the potter, and Cellini the goldsmith, are left to get their training as best they may, while we assiduously devote ourselves to the cultivation of future Raphaels. It is in these lesser branches of art that a graduated scholastic training can be best applied, and it is a reproach to our professed practical character that we have flown too high, and, by a system of artificial incubation, have attempted to bring out great numbers of fledgeling artists equipped after a manner to paint pictures, if perchance they have in their minds any pictures to paint. If we reflect how very few names survive in the long history of art, how rare it is that any artist bears an inspired message to his time, or to the world, this wholesale application of a high-art education seems futile, silly, and cruel."

A still graver fault lies, Mr. Low thinks, in the lack of purpose which prevails in our schools, with their figure-drawing and "studies," the possibility of the student's expressing a thought through the medium of his art being thrown aside. These schools seem to Mr. Low to be established "on the pretension that it is only necessary to show a pupil how to paint, and not of the least use to help him to know what to paint."

Mr. Low thinks that the ideal art school would correspond nearly to the "shops" of the sculptors and painters of the Renaissance period, such as still exist in some studios in Paris and elsewhere. Here the pupil sees the practical side of art, illustrated by the methods of a master.

NOTES.

WE are to have the opportunity of seeing Mme. Bernhardt as *Hamlet* next year. Mr. Grau has, according to a recent London despatch, signed a contract with her for a "farewell" American tour, to begin in November 9, 1900. She will also appear in Edmond Rostand's new play "L'Aiglon," to be produced for the first time in Paris next December. The author and his friends have great hopes of this play, which is said to be even superior to "Cyrano de Bergerac."

MR. STANHOPE SAMS, a student of the Rubáiyát, says in the New York *Times*, that the spelling of the name of the Persian poet should be 'Umar instead of Omar. In explanation he writes: "I can only say that the spelling ''Umar' is the way in which the immortal tentmaker wrote his own name. Moreover, there is no letter or sound of 'o' in the Persian. The accent, or stress, is on the last syllable, both of ''Umar' and of 'Khayyám,' as is the case with all Persian words, with perhaps a dozen exceptions. When written 'Omar,' there is a noticeable tendency to pronounce the name with the first syllable stressed, which is anathema to the real student of ''Umar.'" It may be added that the apostrophe in "'Umar" and other Persian words stands for an unspoken consonant gh, which had already disappeared in pronunciation at the time of "'Umar."

MALLOCK, the author of "Is Life Worth Living," has in his recent novel "Tristam Lacy" drawn portraits of a number of well-known English men and women. "As might have been expected," says the New York *Times*, "his drawing has been inspired by a spirit of delicately incisive satire. Mrs. Norham, with her altruistic movement for ethical culture and equality through education, is a thinly disguised portrait of Mrs. Humphry Ward. Lord Runcorn may be a composite picture, but it is an unmistakable portrait of Disraeli. Mrs. Dickson, the seductive emancipated novelist, irresistibly suggests Mme. Sarah Grand. Tristam Lacy himself, without being a close portrait of the Right Hon. Arthur James Balfour, is sufficiently so to make the resemblance of more than usual interest. Those who know well the social and political life of London will recognize other figures."

IN a competition lately organized by *St. Nicholas*, the following list of books most suitable for a young person's library took the first prize: Ivanhoe (Scott); Quentin Durward (Scott); Pathfinder (Cooper); Last of the Mohicans (Cooper); Jungle Book (Kipling); Westward Ho! (Kingsley); Arabian Nights; The Rose and the Ring (Thackeray); Wonder Book (Hawthorne); A Tale of Two Cities (Dickens); Christmas Stories (Dickens); Poems of Longfellow; Works of Shakespeare; Treasure Island (Stevenson); Child's Garden of Verses (Stevenson); Tom Brown at Rugby (Hughes); Pilgrim's Progress (Bunyan); Sketch Book (Irving); The Man Without a Country (Hale); Robinson Crusoe (Defoe); Gulliver's Travels (Swift); Alice in Wonderland (Carroll); Uncle Remus (Harris); Jackanapes (Ewing); Wild Animals I Have Known (Thompson). *The Academy* (August 19) quotes this list with qualified approval. "Surely not the 'Works of Shakespeare' for children?" it says.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

WHAT THE MICROSCOPE TELLS US ABOUT METALS.

THE new science of metallography—the microscopic study of the structure of metals—as it has been pursued for ten or fifteen years past, is becoming very important to the engineer. Its mechanical uses are treated in an article in *The Engineering Magazine* (September) by Albert Sauveur, who tells us that it is now regarded as of equal importance with chemical analysis, since the physical properties of a metal are a function of its structure as well as its composition. Says Mr. Sauveur:

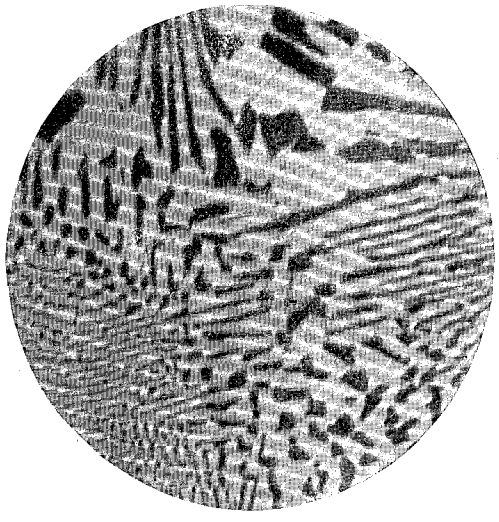

FIG. 1.—ALLOY OF SILVER AND COPPER.
Copper, 28 per cent.; silver, 72 per cent. Magnified 600 diameters.

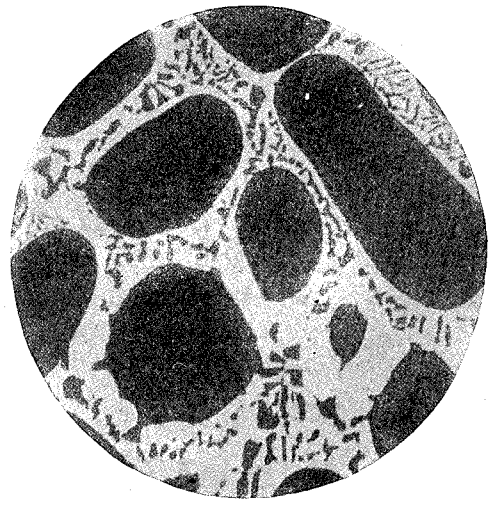

FIG. 2.—ALLOY OF SILVER AND COPPER.
Copper, 15 per cent.; silver, 85 per cent. Magnified 600 diameters.

FIG. 3.—ALLOY OF COPPER AND ANTIMONY.
Copper, 65 per cent.; antimony, 35 per cent. Magnified 100 diameters.

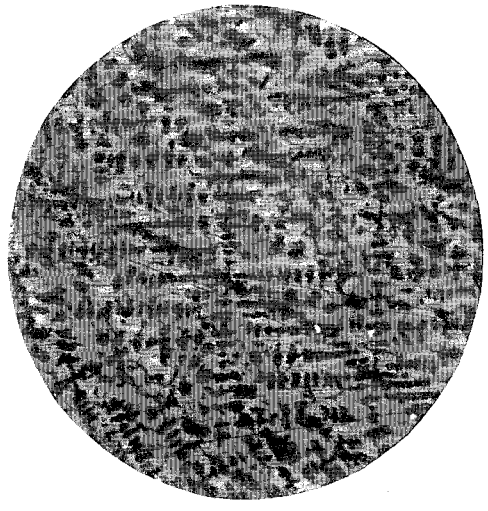

FIG. 4.—ALLOY OF COPPER AND ANTIMONY.
Copper, 85 per cent.; antimony, 15 per cent. Magnified 30 diameters.

Courtesy of Mr. Albert Sauveur.

"While chemical analysis informs us with great nicety of the ultimate composition of metals, it throws no light upon the character of the treatment to which they have been submitted. A piece of steel, for instance, may receive a thousand different treatments and its ultimate composition remain unaltered throughout, altho such treatments modify its mechanical properties. It is precisely here, where chemistry fails us, that the usefulness of the microscope asserts itself, for the microstructure of metals is extremely sensitive to slight changes of treatment. The character of the treatment is always unmistakably written in the structure; it only remains for us to learn how to read and interpret these structural changes, and to this end our efforts should bend."

Metals are prepared for microscopical examination by polishing and then developing the structures, generally by etching with an acid. The results of such examination may be shown by a brief reference to the modern theory of alloys, which is due to the methods of metallography. Says Mr. Sauveur:

"The modern theory of binary alloys . . . classifies all such mixtures into three classes:

"I. Alloys whose component metals form neither definite chemical compounds nor isomorphous mixtures.

"II. Alloys whose component metals form definite chemical compounds.

"III. Alloys whose component metals form isomorphous mixtures.

"When an alloy of the first group is allowed to cool from the molten state, it gives rise, on solidifying, to the formation of a structural constituent of *constant composition*, whatever the proportions of the two metals in the alloy. It is called the *eutectic* alloy, a name proposed for it by Dr. Guthrie. Unless the alloy, therefore, has exactly the composition of the eutectic mixture, it contains an excess of one or the other metal. On allowing the molten alloy to cool, when a certain temperature is reached, which temperature *depends upon the composition of the mass*, the metal in excess begins to crystallize and continues to do so on further fall of the temperature, until the remaining portion of the liquid, which becomes all the while poorer in the metal present in excess, has reached the composition of the eutectic alloy. At that instant the temperature ceases to fall, and the remaining liquid, *i.e.*, the eutectic alloy, solidifies as a whole and at a *constant temperature*. The solidification of the eutectic alloy always takes place at the same temperature, whatever the composition of the alloy. . . .

"Eutectic alloys are not definite chemical compounds; they result from the simultaneous solidification of both metals present. The microscope has shown that they are made up of extremely minute crystals or plates, alternately of one and the other component.

"On account of the minuteness of their constituents, eutectic mixtures often require very high magnifying powers for their resolution, and they frequently present under the microscope bright interference colors, recalling the appearance of mother-of-pearl.

"Alloys of the first group, therefore, will be composed of crystalline particles of one of the component metals (the one present in excess), surrounded by the eutectic alloy."

Examples of alloys of this kind will be seen in Figs. 1 and 2. In alloys of the class where the metals form a chemical compound, as is the case with copper and antimony, chemical combination first takes place between the proper proportions of the metals, and an alloy is then formed by the remaining metal, if any, with this compound. Examples are shown in Figs. 3 and 4. Alloys of the third class form crystals of the same class, whatever the proportion of the metals.

The methods of metallography have been of great value in the

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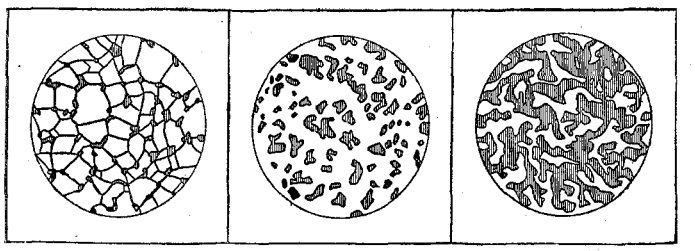
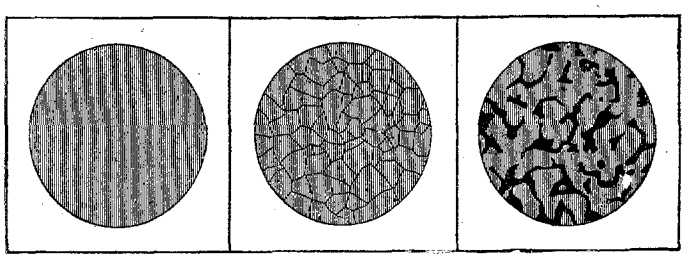
study of iron and steel. Unhardened steel, Mr. Sauveur tells us, is made up of three microscopic constituents, altho only two are ever present in the same sample. These are ferrite (pure iron),



A. Carbon, 0.09 per cent. B. Carbon, 0.21 per cent. C. Carbon 0.35 per cent,



D. Carbon, 0.80 per cent. E. Carbon, 1.20 per cent. F. Carbon 2.50 per cent.

FIG. 5.—SERIES SHOWING THE MICROSTRUCTURE OF UNHARDENED STEEL.

The clear areas are ferrite, the cross-lined pearlite, and the black areas cementite. The series shows admirably how, as the carbon increases, the ferrite disappears and the pearlite increases until, at 0.80 per cent. carbon, the entire mass is pearlite. With a further rise of the carbon-content, the pearlite in turn gives place to the gradually increasing cementite.

cementite (a chemical combination of iron with cement carbon), and pearlite (probably the eutectic alloy of the two former substances). Steel is thus regarded as an alloy of iron and carbon, belonging to the second of the three classes above enumerated (see Fig. 5).

ARE HALF-BREEDS LESS CIVILIZED THAN THEIR PARENTS?

IT was maintained by Darwin that in so far as hybrids differ from their immediate parents they have reverted to some more remote ancestor. This hypothesis has been severely criticized and was for a time discredited; but it has recently been revived. Prof. J. C. Ewart, F.R.S., an English authority, maintains in a leading article in *The Humanitarian* (London, September) that hybrids of all kinds, including human half-breeds, are almost infallibly characterized by this kind of reversion, so that savage traits are apt to appear, for instance, in a mulatto. He agrees with the native of Zambesi who said to Livingstone: "God made white men, and God made black men, but the Devil made half-castes." At the same time, Professor Ewart is inclined to think that the intercrossing of races is on the whole beneficial to mankind. It is "the world's great melting-pot," out of which both bad and good come, and the fittest survives. The British, he reminds us, are decidedly a mixed race, tho the elements have been well blended together. Of the reversion of interbred animals to ancestral traits the writer speaks as follows:

"In no instance is a hybrid in its mental and physical characters a copy of either of the parents, any more than it is an equal mixture of the parents. There is always something suggestive of wild animals about hybrids; they are shy or timid, precocious, hardy, and more capable of maintaining themselves under adverse circumstances than their parents, and, as a rule, they at first resent being pressed into the service of man—they reluctantly give up their freedom. These peculiarities invest hybrids with a special interest. For quite a long time no explanation of their 'wildness' was forthcoming. To Darwin we are indebted for the suggestion that in so far as hybrids differ from their immediate parents, they have reverted to their more or less remote ancestors."

Intercrossing does not invariably lead to reversion; but may result in progeny which, tho differing from both parents, does not in any way suggest more remote ancestors. When this occurs the cross may be said to be a typical mongrel. The writer continues:

"The usual result, however, of intercrossing distinct breeds is a 'throw-back' to the ancestors of one or both of the immediate parents, or to what Mr. Galton calls the hypothetical mid-parent of the ancestry. In other words, there is reversion, the *reappearance* of certain lost but presumably latent characters, accompanied almost of necessity by the *disappearance* of the recently acquired peculiarities—mental and physical. Obviously reversion may be partial or all but complete—the amount, other things being equal, usually varies with the extent to which the crossed forms differ, the more extreme the cross the greater, as a rule, the throw-back. It should, however, be mentioned that with animals, as with plants, spontaneous reversion sometimes occurs—*i.e.*, reversion not due to the disturbance of the equilibrium supposed to accompany intercrossing."

But this reversion is not the only result of intercrossing; there is still another very important one—the "complete arrest of progressive development." Says Professor Ewart:

"When two forms that happen to be traveling in the same direction are interbred, the progress may be accelerated, but when two forms that happen to be developing in different directions are mated, further progress is in most cases abruptly arrested. It thus appears that intercrossing tends to arrest progress; in some cases it results in the production of mongrels, while in many instances it leads to more or less marked reversion. . . . While interbreeding tends up to a certain point to favor progressive development, and in all cases to fix the type, intercrossing tends to arrest immediate progress in any given direction, and to break down the type, or, as it is sometimes put, the constitution. Intercrossing may hence be said to be democratic, and to make at the outset for mediocrity, while interbreeding is conservative, and by stereotyping the stage already reached, has an aristocratic tendency."

So far, these results are interesting chiefly to the stock-breeder and to the student of biology. But it should be remembered that, according to Professor Ewart, they apply also to the crossing of races of men. Says he:

"In some cases the mixed [human] offspring will closely resemble, externally at least, one of the parents. Travelers have often noticed that the offspring of Mongols, Polynesians, and Red Indians with Europeans are sometimes almost identical with their colored parents. In the same way Eurasians might sometimes pass for Europeans; at other times they are as like Asiatics.

"As a rule, however, half-breeds decidedly differ from both parents, and the more they are studied, the more evident will it become that the differences are due to reversion, to the loss of the more recently acquired characteristics.

"In some cases the offspring will revert toward the ancestors of the father, in others toward the ancestors of the mother. . . . .

"That intercrossing one of the higher branches of the human family with a decidedly lower branch should prove unsatisfactory is not to be wondered at.

"In many Europeans the veneer of civilization is amazingly thin, and almost as easily sloughed as the outer skin of a serpent. In some of the less favored nations the veneering process has hardly yet begun. Moreover, as the bent of the European mind may be in an entirely different direction from that, say, of an American Indian or a Kafir, the disturbance induced by intercrossing may be so profound that the mixed offspring are completely robbed of all the finer traits with which centuries of civilization enriched their white ancestry. As the beautiful color and the crown of feathers are lost when the 'archangel' pigeon is crossed with a homer, and as the feathers in the tail may be reduced to one third their number when a fantail is crossed with a common pigeon, so all that has been gained by centuries of civilization may vanish when a European, however pure his lineage, unites himself with a race having a somewhat different origin and

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an altogether different history. It is, however, conceivable that tho the mixing of two distinct races is always accompanied by retrogressive changes, a mixed race may suit better than a pure one some particular areas (*e.g.*, parts of the United States or of the African continent), not so much because they happen to blend readily, but because reversion has led to the production of vigorous, hardy offspring, or to offspring resembling ancestors that had reached in former epochs a fairly high level of civilization."

BENEFITS OF SWIMMING.

"GOD intended us to swim." So writes Adèle Leontine Singer, who is evidently not only an expert herself but a firm believer in the possibility of the ordinary man's or woman's success in this exercise. In *Good Health* (September) she tells us of some of the relations of swimming to health. Says Miss Singer:

"When the ancient Romans wished to express extreme contempt for a man's ignorance, they exclaimed: 'He can neither *swim* nor write!' These few words are pregnant with meaning to those desirous of learning. In Roman estimation swimming came first, because, forsooth, of what avail is writing to a drowning man? They esteemed swimming as the best exercise to develop strength, courage, and beauty of body, and considered it indispensable to good education. They believed in the symmetrical development of the body, and swimming is the very 'cream' of exercises for bringing about this desired end. As a means to the prevention and cure of disease it has not received nearly its just share of attention. There is hardly a chronic ailment which it would not benefit. First and foremost among its inestimable advantages is that it is an absolutely symmetrical exercise; that is, the entire muscular system is employed in its use, in the same manner with both sides of the body. The limbs, the chest, the abdomen, the back—in short, the whole body is thoroughly exercised in correct swimming. It is at the same time the safest of exercises in that there is no danger of straining any one muscle from over-use, of developing one side or one limb more than another, or of injuring internal organs—all evils likely to occur in most other exercises, especially such as are practised with weights. Far be it from me to underestimate the gymnasium and what it has accomplished, but swimming combines everything that the gymnasium offers, and accomplishes its work in a much shorter time. Especially is this the case where the various instruments necessary in gymnasium work render its practise tedious to many. . . . . .

"God intended us to swim; in proof of which assertion I would cite the numerous instances in which man in primitive conditions sustains himself in the water without difficulty the first time he is thrown into it by accident or by the design of an enterprising parent. The South Sea Islanders are all magnificent natural swimmers, and as much at their ease in water as on land. Thus we see that civilized man has to a great degree lost the inestimable benefits of the water so abundantly provided by the Creator. Swimming with us, instead of being the natural exercise for practical, every-day use, has degenerated, if I may so express it, into an art or a science which most of us acquire only after long practise."

Of some of the beneficial effects of swimming Miss Singer writes as follows, premising that not the least of them is the necessity for taking deep, long breaths. To quote her words:

"The leg motions are especially valuable for those who have inactive digestive organs. They induce a thorough yet not violent exercising of the abdomen, and undoubtedly assist in the restoration of prolapsed viscera to a proper position. . . . . .

"The mental effect of swimming, on invalids able to practise it, can not be surpassed. The exercise is so absorbing and interesting that 'peristaltic woes' are forgotten for the time, and those who have slack appetites and slow digestion will receive marked benefit therefrom.

"Swimmers have a poise and carriage of body, a self-control, and a courage gained so largely by no other exercise. It is of course best to learn in childhood or early youth, but I counsel every one, no matter what his or her age may be, if able to do so, to pursue the art of swimming even 'if it takes all summer.' . . .

"In closing, I would lay special stress on the importance of swimming for women. Take off your corsets and heavy skirts, never to put them on again; beautify your figure and put life into your flabby muscles by a daily practise of swimming.

"Stay in the water until the exercise has put you into a glow, then drying rapidly, finish the good work by a short walk in the sunshine, after which lie down for a short time. Do this steadily a few months, and you will be a new woman in the right sense of the word."

A DISTANCE MEASURER FOR PHOTOGRAPHERS.

THE hundreds of thousands of amateur photographers who swarm over our hills, forests, and sea-beaches during the summer will appreciate an apparatus for the quick and easy estimate of the distance that separates a camera from its object. The clearness of the photograph depends on accurate focussing,

THE STADIMETER (ACTUAL SIZE.)

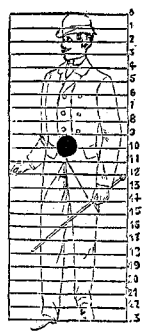
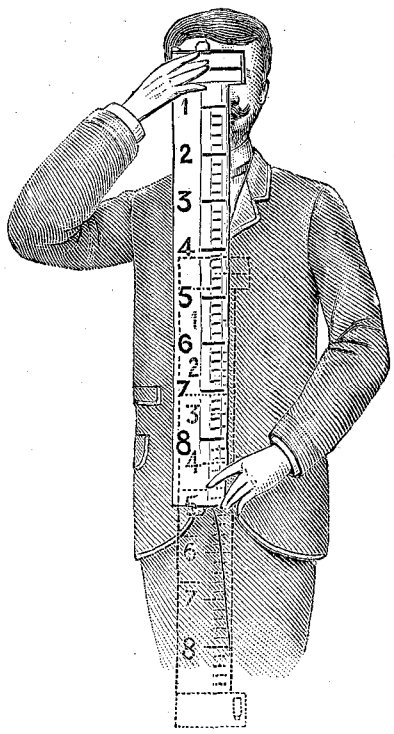


IMAGE VISIBLE IN THE STANHOPE LENS.

and in taking a snap-shot this must be done entirely by knowledge of this distance—knowledge which is generally dependent on a guess. In *La Science Illustrée* (Paris, August 26) M. Frédéric Dillaye tells us of a simple device that will enable photographers to substitute practical accuracy for such guesses. This apparatus, the Elgé stadimeter, is composed of: 1. A prism producing a slight angular deviation of the object; 2, a Stanhope lens bearing the microphotographic image of a man, divided by equidistant horizontal lines at whose extremities may be read figures indicating distances in meters; 3, a metallic support with an opening for the prism and a hole for the Stanhope lens; 4, a scale of paper mounted on linen, bearing equidistant lines whose separation corresponds to a variation of distance of 0.20 meter [8 inches]. The description proceeds as follows:



USE OF THE SCALE FOR SHORT DISTANCES.

"If the operator, seeing an object, looks at it through the opening in his apparatus, he will see two images of it—one directly,

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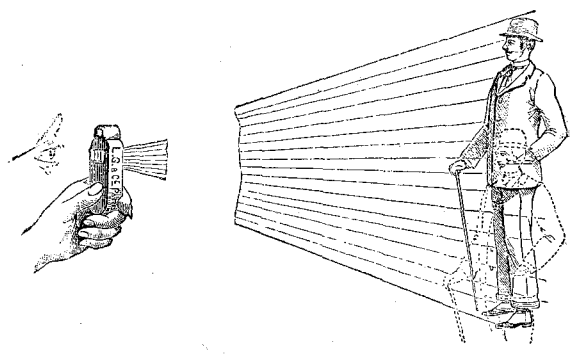
through the left side of the opening, the other displaced downward, through the prism.

"The angle of deviation of the prism remaining the same, the two images will appear more separated as the distance of the object is greater. Knowing the vertical separation of the two images and the tangent of the prism's angle of deviation, we can thus find the distance of the operator from the object. The scale is constructed in such manner that this knowledge appears at first sight.

"When the model is less than 8 meters [26 feet] distant he holds the scale vertically as shown in the illustration. The operator holds his stadimeter also vertically and near his eye, so that



USE OF STADIMETER AT LONG DISTANCES.

the prism is at the right, and looks at the scale. . . . He perceives simultaneously two images of the scale [as already explained].

"By reading on the upper image of the scale, which is the undeviated image, the number of the division corresponding to the highest mark on the lower image, we have the distance at once. The highest mark on the scale is isolated from the others and placed sensibly more to the right.

"When the model is farther away than 8 meters, as precision is not so rigorously necessary, instead of regarding the scale, attention is fixed on some man near the object to be photographed, or on the model himself, if the model is a person. The photographer then observes on what part of the body of the upper image the top of the head of the lower image falls. Then he looks in the little Stanhope lens, and the number on the horizontal line which, on the image seen in this lens, passes through this part, shows the distance.

"The prism does not give a constant deviation except when it is in a normal position indicated by the laws of optics. In order to enable the operator always to give the prism this normal position the microphotographic image in the lens has at its center a black spot that is directed toward the head of the model or toward the top of the scale, before looking at it through the prism."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE HEAT OF THE STARS.

IT is scarcely twenty years since our scientific men were hardly able to measure the quantity of heat sent to us from the moon. Now our instruments are so vastly improved, thanks to the work of Langley in this country, of Vernon Boys in England, and of many other astronomers and physicists, that we can not only analyze in detail the radiation from our satellite, but have recently even detected that from some of the most distant stars. Says a contributor to *Le Nature* (August 26):

"Hitherto the most delicate apparatus have not enabled us to determine the radiation of the fixed stars. Boys succeeded, it is true, ten years ago, in detecting the radiation of a candle 2 kilometers [1¼ miles] from his telescope; but greater sensitiveness even than this was necessary to measure the heat of the stars.

"Nichols has now taken up this work at the Chicago Observatory, and has adopted as a receiver an apparatus similar to a Crookes radiometer, in which a minute disk of blackened mica is suspended in a rarefied gas by an extremely fine quartz fiber. The image of the source of radiant energy is projected on half of the plate, which is thus made to rotate by an amount proportional to the intensity received. The radiation of the moon gives to the receiver such an impulse that the image immediately leaves the field. The radiation of the brightest stars is manifested by a feeble but appreciable action. Arcturus, for example, gives a deviation of 0.6 millimeter [$\frac{1}{40}$ inch] on the scale, and Vega a deviation about half as great.

"The sensitiveness of the apparatus is such that, if the image of a candle 24 kilometers [14 miles] distant is thrown on the receiver by means of the telescope used in the experiments, the deviation is 0.1 millimeter [$\frac{1}{25}$ inch].

"The heat that Vega sends us is thus about equal to that which we receive from a candle 10 kilometers [6 miles] distant." This is the first direct knowledge we have had of radiation of such slight degree."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Severed Toes Regrafted.—A colored man recently severed with an ax one of the bones of the first toe just through the head, took the second toe off entirely, and seriously cut and broke the third. "Owing to the distance from the house," says *Modern Medical Science* (July), in reporting the case, "he had to ride on horseback more than a mile, and this, with the slowness of the messenger, caused a delay of four hours before the doctor reached him. Hemorrhage had ceased, owing to the clots. The toes being quite warm from the mass of clot which filled the shoe, no time was lost in placing them in position and suturing the approximated edges, the needle being inserted deep enough to include the tendon on each toe. A dressing of iodoform and boric acid, equal parts, was used, with plain gauze, and the foot bandaged to a splint. In spite of the disadvantages of lack of attention, care, etc., union by first intention occurred over more than half the injury, and there was but little pus where granulation took place. On the third day sensation was present in both toes, and in a week the patient could move them a little on the splint. The stitches were removed on the tenth day, and a good recovery was made. In July the toes were reported to be strong and movable; sensibility was perfect, and, save for a little tenderness, the man said his foot was as good as ever."

Petroleum Paints.—An artist living at Montreuil-sur-Mer, France, M. Salomé by name, is using in his work colors mixed with petroleum instead of turpentine and drying-oil. He claims that this method has many advantages. According to *La Science Illustrée* (Paris, August 12), the artist proceeds as follows: "With the pigment, ground in just sufficient oil to make this process possible, he mixes rectified petroleum in the proportion necessary to obtain the fluidity that he desires. Thus, in ordinary house-painting, for 3 kilos. [6 pounds] of white lead, he would take one quart of petroleum, the lead having been previously ground in about a pint and a half of ordinary linseed oil. In art work, colors ground in oil are used, spread on with petroleum. M. Salomé, who now uses no other method than this in his profession, has received prizes in several exhibitions."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

THOSE who have read the recent article in these columns on the dispersal of hail-storms by artillery will be interested to know that a congress for the discussion of the subject is shortly to meet at Casale Monferrato, Italy. "A large number of medical men, engineers, agriculturists, and meteorologists," says *The Medical News*, "have announced their intention to read papers and to participate in the discussions. . . . It seems that there have been an unusual number of fatalities in Italy during the present summer from lightning. The storm cloud from which the lightning comes is almost invariably charged with hailstones, and it is now suggested that the bombardment of such clouds, hitherto successful in protecting vineyards and olive plantations, might also lessen the danger from lightning."

A MONTHLY magazine devoted to horseless traction, and called *The Automobile*, will make its appearance in New York in October. "There can be no doubt," says *The Tribune*, New York, "that the new periodical will become a potent factor in the evolution of mechanical locomotion. The most important function of the magazine will be its work in the enlightenment of the public as to the benefits that will proceed from the new instrumentality in transit. The history of the bicycle movement shows how gigantic was the task of overcoming the prejudice against that innovation, and what a vast expenditure of energy and money was required before equal privileges with other vehicles was secured. The future of the automobile in this country will be assured, more securely than either in France or England, when once the people comprehend the great advantages of a horseless carriage."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

IAN MACLAREN ON "THE SHADOW ON AMERICAN LIFE."

DR. JOHN WATSON again returns (in *The Outlook*, September 9) to the subject of the impressions made upon him by the secular spirit in America during his recent visit to this country. After showing warm appreciation of the many good traits of a people whom he says he loves, he asks to be allowed one privilege of friendship—the right to speak in warning of the shadow that rests on America—namely, "the strength of the secular spirit, or the tendency to give an undue place to the value and influence of wealth."

He does not wish to be understood as depreciating the spirit of enterprise. "The secular spirit appears, not in a man's industry, nor in his payment, but in the attitude of his mind toward the money which he has earned and received." There is no land where this secular and money-worshiping spirit does not appear as a menace, says Dr. Watson, but here it is virtually omnipresent:

"The friendly visitor to the United States, who is proud of her achievements and delighted by her brightness, stands aghast at the open and unabashed front of secularity. It seems to him as if not merely coarse and unlettered men, whose souls have never been touched either by religion or by culture, but that all men, with a few delightful exceptions, bow the knee to this golden calf, and do it homage. Nowhere is there such constant and straightforward talk about money, nowhere is such importance attached to the amount of money which a man has acquired or possesses, nowhere is it taken so absolutely for granted that the object of a man's work is to obtain money, and that, if you offer him enough money, he will be willing to do any work which is not illegal; that, in short, the motive power with almost every man is his wages. One is struck, not so much by what is said in plain words (altho dollar is a monotonous refrain in conversation) as by what is implied; and what is implied is this—that, if you know the proper sum, any man can be induced to do what you want, even altho his health and his rest and his family and his principles stand in the way."

After speaking of this worship of wealth in politics, he turns to its presence in the Christian church, where, he says, its prevalence is surely one of the greatest ironies of history:

"If the church is anything, it ought to be unworldly, since it was founded as a spiritual society and to be a home for the soul. Of course the church must have her organization, and her affairs ought to be managed with as much care as that of any other corporation. Her servants ought to receive a just support, and in most churches Christ's ministers have never been overpaid. There is nothing dishonorable in the minister of religion receiving a salary, altho there is sometimes something very dishonorable in the poverty of the salary which is offered by the laymen; nor is there anything unworthy in a minister making provision for his family, so that when he dies they may not be left paupers; and there would be something sinful in his neglecting his own household. When one speaks as if a minister should be perfectly indifferent to all worldly affairs, and hardly know what he possesses, then that person is talking cant and nonsense. At the same time, there is no place where the subordination of the material ought to be so strictly in force, and where domination is more scandalous. It is unchristian, and can do nothing but injury, that a minister should be tempted from one church to another solely by pecuniary considerations (the congregation which has no doubt that it can so buy him ought not to receive any minister at all); that the efficiency of a congregation should be estimated by the number of sittings let or the credit balance at the end of the year; that a minister's work should be judged, not by its spirituality, but by its smartness, and that the man who creates the greatest sensation should be judged a better minister of souls than he who builds up character. And, above all, it comes little short of a religious disgrace that a rich man, because he is rich, and for no other reason, should be able to bully a minister, and practically give him notice to quit; and that, not because the minister has not preached the Gospel, or done his work as a pastor, but because the church under his care has not prospered in dollars. When the visitor to the United States happens himself to be a minister, nothing makes him more indignant than to see how his brethren are alternately tempted and browbeaten by this secular spirit, which is not unknown in other lands, but seems to have attained a perfect height of insolence in America."

Nevertheless, Dr. Watson has great hope of better things. The Augean stable will reach such a condition in time that it will become intolerable. Then Americans will "arouse themselves and clean it thoroughly":

"There can be no question that, whenever any issue of righteousness is put before the nation, the nation decides rightly. What the friends of America desire is that there should be no relapses and sleeping times of the public conscience, but that the strenuous spirit which will always deal with larger abuses should be more constantly brought to bear both upon political and ecclesiastical life, and the secular spirit be so driven both from church and state that no man shall be rich enough to hold the poorest minister of Christ in bondage, no body of men strong enough to deflect the smallest legislature an inch from the path of duty."

THE ENGLISH CHURCH CRISIS AND LORD HALIFAX.

LORD HALIFAX: "*I* say, let the people stand by their priests!"

The Archbishop of Canterbury: "And *I* say, let the priests stand by *their* priests!"—*The Outlook, London.*

All the religious world in England and a goodly portion of the non-religious and irreligious world was set awry on August 30 by the publication of Viscount Halifax's manifesto to the lay members of the English Church Union. This body, of which Lord Halifax is president, exists for the object of furthering the "Catholic movement" in the Church of England; and since the announcement of the archbishop's decision advising against the use of incense and of processional lights (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, September 2), some pronunciamento of this kind had been looked for. Lord Halifax, after premising that he speaks as a layman to laymen, and does not pretend to advise the clergy as to their attitude toward the "Opinion," proceeds to discuss the document itself. He says:

"I will say that it seems to me to be one of the greatest misfortunes that has fallen on the church since the rise of the Oxford movement; and for this reason: the 'Opinion' does everything that such a document could do to discredit and reduce to an unreality the appeal which the Church of England has ever made to the practise of the whole Catholic church of Christ as supplying her standard of doctrine and ceremonial. That appeal has been the great weapon with which, ever since the suspension of communion with Rome, the Church of England has always met the censures of Rome on the one hand, and the attacks of Puritan and Protestant controversialists on the other. This is a matter of history. The use of incense in divine service (to the consideration of which point alone I shall confine myself) was exactly a matter which surely should have been tested by the appeal to Catholic practise. Consider how the matter stands. No one disputes the fact that the use of incense in public worship was never by name forbidden, tho it was commonly so employed at the time of the compilation of the Book of Common Prayer. The utmost that was done at that time was to omit all reference to the use of incense in the rubrics. In this respect the use of incense stood in exactly the same position as the use of an organ in public worship. Both were customarily used in divine service before the promulgation of the English prayer-book. Neither was mentioned as required to be used in that book; neither was forbidden. Organs, only by use and wont, and by the toleration of authorities, continued to be used. Incense dropped, almost generally, out of use. . . . Ever since the English prayer-book came into use its services have never been performed without some ad-

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dition in the way of ceremonial not actually verbally prescribed in the rubrics. Every week our church papers contain accounts of rites and ceremonies often performed by the bishops themselves which are not contained in, nor sanctioned by the explicit directions of, the prayer-book. What are we to think of the justice and righteousness of asserting, in order to put down a particular practise, a principle of interpretation of our formularies which we may confidently say our archbishops and bishops have not the slightest intention of impartially applying all round?"

The same act to which the archbishops refer, says Lord Halifax, as basis for their action, also provides that every one who fails to attend divine service in his parish church or some authorized place of worship each Sunday and holy day, shall be visited by church censures, and fined 'twelve pence' for each offense. It also requires the use of the ornaments of the second year of Edward VI., including the alb and vestment. Are the archbishops going to enforce these provisions likewise? Lord Halifax thinks that no such impartial interpretation of the act is to be looked for. What, he continues, has at this date stirred up the primates to "make this raid on the use of incense"? And then in spite of the protestation of official and personal respect for the archbishops with which he begins his letter, he says in reply to this question:

"Our love for the honor of our church, and our reverence for the episcopal office, make us blush with shame to give the only truthful reply. Our prelates have been stirred into action in order to appease, by the sacrifice of the religious feelings of some thousands of loyal churchmen, the rancors of a profane and blasphemous agitator and his followers, and the threats of sometimes ignorant and prejudiced, but always contentious, political partizans. It is miserable to have to acknowledge it, but it can not be doubted that it is the fact, that but for the recent clamor we should have been left quietly to worship God in peace, and to bring our incense to adorn His worship without molestation."

In conclusion he gives the laity this counsel:

"But whatever course your priests deem it their duty to take, stand by your priests. Help them, if need so require, to bear the pain of depriving their ministrations of a lawful and Catholic adjunct should conscience tell them that they must yield to the 'Opinion,' and be true to them in the dark and difficult days that will be in store for them if they feel that they must resist the officers of the church for the honor of that church which the divine Master bids even bishops to 'hear.' We have been told that in the smallest, as well as the greatest, matters we are bound by an act of Parliament three hundred years old, an act passed in the teeth of the bishops and convocation. If this, indeed, be the case, we will do our best to cut through such bonds, and to reassert those inherent liberties of the church of which, as Mr. Keble said long ago, no Parliament can deprive her; but till that issue is made so clear that none can mistake it, we shall fight our battle as we have been fighting it for the last fifty years, by asserting without flinching the church's rights, and, if need be, by suffering for them. The history of the past is full of encouragement. May it please Almighty God to grant us out of present trouble a peaceful issue, or if a conflict there must needs be, such a measure of success as will best promote the true interests of His church."

The Weekly Register, a London Roman Catholic paper which expresses much sympathy with the High-Church party, tho it thinks many of Lord Halifax's argument are unsound, thus expresses its opinion of the effect of his delivery:

"The drift of Lord Halifax's manifesto is unmistakable; it is a call to resistance, veiled perhaps, but still sufficiently plain. It will probably be responded to by a large section. M. Westall, the vicar of St. Cuthbert's, Philbeach Gardens, has consented, it is true, to surrender the use of incense during the communion service, but he does so because he consented to appear before the archbishops, and that consent, he considers, curtails his liberty of action. And he evidently intends to continue to use incense in processions, the use recommended by Lord Halifax as a *minimum*."

The Daily Chronicle in an editorial comment says:

"The laity who are of Lord Halifax's way of thinking are recommended to support their parish priest if he decides at the bidding of his bishop to yield obedience to the strict letter of the primate's judgment; but they are also to support him if he conscientiously feels that he must rebel. Lord Halifax shows plainly enough that he hopes for rebellion. He can not regard the 'hearing' at Lambeth as the binding judgment of an ecclesiastical court. The 'Opinion' of the archbishops is not 'infallible.' Nothing apparently is infallible but the practise of the Catholic church which Lord Halifax claims to interpret. The parish priest may think that interpretation by the heads of the church, supported by the bishops, is, after all, the only secure basis for canonical obedience. Lord Halifax trusts, however, that he will not think so, and announces that the ritualist priest who stands out for private judgment will be sustained in fighting the battle 'as we have been fighting it for the last fifty years.'"

In the mean time, it is announced that the Bishop of London has sent a letter to his rural deans asking them to inform the clergy of his request that they quietly abandon the proscribed usages. The Bishop of Rochester has written individually to his clergy asking them to conform to the request of the archbishops. One church in London at once suspended the use of incense. Of the half-dozen churches in Brighton, only one has complied. The vicar of a church in Boston, Lincolnshire, had declared his intention to make no change in his services. *The Church Times*, a leading organ of the Catholic party, advises qualified submission. It says:

"We urge no one to hold out against the archbishops' finding if his bishop bids him to acquiesce, but we do urge any one so submitting to make quite clear the grounds of his action. Let him say plainly that by the advice of his bishop he acquiesces for the time being in a wholly unjustifiable restriction, imposed without ecclesiastical authority, by act of Parliament only."

SHOULD THE BIBLE BE DRAMATIZED?

THE Rev. Dr. F. W. Gunsaulus, president of the Armour Institute of Technology and pastor of the Central Church (Congregational), Chicago, lately stirred up much discussion by saying that he believed that the many dramatic incidents and characters in the Old- and New-Testament books should be made use of upon the stage, for the ethical education and spiritual stimulus which they would afford when thus visualized and brought home to the attention of people in a new and fresh light. He says (as quoted in the New York *Herald*):

"There is no question in my mind as to the early alliance of great Christian and Hebrew history, poetry, and legend with the stage. The possibilities of the religious drama are only partially used in the Passion Play of earlier times and in the Passion Play of the present time. The miracle plays upon which Shakespeare laid the foundations of his dramas are more prophetic of the uses which shall be made of sacred history on the stage than they are reminiscent of a past forever gone.

"The genius of tragedy will find its literary resources so richly endowed for dramatic purposes when the dramatist reads his Bible as a book of literature that no question will be asked about the propriety of using Scriptural narrations on the stage. More than this, as seriousness comes into our literary life we will find dramatic art yielding to the demand of the public, and it will furnish such products of genius as will match the art of the painter or the sculptor.

"If it is right and good that Michelangelo should recreate Moses by the chisel, that Raphael should recreate the Transfiguration by the brush, that Browning should recreate Saul by the pen, or Mendelssohn recreate Elijah by musical sound, why may not the various and rich instrumentalities used in dramatic art reproduce, for the same purpose of instruction and culture, the lives and achievements, the disasters and triumphs, of the men and women of the Bible?

"A great preacher is likely to have a great deal of dramatic art

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in him, and he is certainly none the worse for being able to tell the story of Judas so that the audience may feel the tragedy of that life and shrink with horror from the possibility of a similar fatality of character. Jesus Himself employed the novel for His parables, or short stories told for a moral purpose. As I have suggested, such a picture as 'The Last Supper,' by Leonardo da Vinci, which at its best added to the religious influence of the church in which it was painted, as did the frescoes by Michelangelo in the Sistine Chapel, is only a drama, or a single moment in a drama, placed before the eyes.

"To place a historical scene or a great poetic legend involving moral teaching before all the senses appealed to by the stage is surely a greater work. Some time ago an almost unknown man, Charles Heavesege, printed a drama called 'Saul of Tarsus,' and the late Lord de Tabley wrote his poem called 'Jael.'

REV. DR. F. W. GUNSAULUS.

"Now, I can conceive nothing grander than the drama which might be created out of such stories as these and placed upon the stage. When the genius rises equal to the task of placing the career of Moses in the hands of those able to represent King Lear the amazing resources of literature and the grandest historical episode of early times will be dramatized.

"Of course these dramas ought never to be presented under less religious influences than are those under which the Passion Play is given at Ober-Ammergau. I question the usefulness of producing the story of the death of Jesus on any stage, but the reason for this statement lies only in the fact that it is beyond the reach either of intellectual power or moral genius. I can not see, however, why such a drama as might be made out of the life of Nehemiah should not be presented and its presentation produce noble results."

There is, of course, great division of opinion as to the desirability of such a modern innovation. Several preachers, including Dr. W. H. Thomas, of the People's Church, Chicago, and the Rev. S. Parks Cadman, of the Metropolitan Temple, New York, have expressed themselves in favor of the plan. A high literary critic, Prof. Brander Matthews, says:

"Why not? There is no valid argument against a story from the Bible being put on the stage. It has been done, and done reverently, in the past, and quite recently in various countries.

"You, of course, know how the Passion Play was acted at Eastertide everywhere in the early church. During the succeeding centuries it has continued to be presented yearly in some lands. In Mexico it is still enacted annually, as well as at Ober-Ammergau.

"Can the scenes in the life of Christ be reverently portrayed? Certainly. In 1880 the Passion Play was given in San Francisco. James O'Neill, who was educated for the priesthood, took the part of Christ and acted it admirably. The religious drama is being rapidly revived. The 'John the Baptist' of Johannes Sudermann, the great German dramatist, scored a distinct triumph at Berlin recently. The play written by Rostand just before 'Cyrano' was 'La Samaritaine,' an adaptation of the Bible story. . . . . .

"By all means let some one dramatize the best of the biblical narratives. The experiment will do no harm and may result in untold good."

The Detroit *News-Tribune*, however, sees in the proposal only another sad result of Dr. Potter's statement that the Bible should be treated as "literature." It says:

"Without doubt, the Bible contains material for the production of plays as sensational, and therefore as profitable to the producers, as anything that has been thus far exhibited. But heretofore such sacrilegious use of divine things has been prevented. It is true, as Dr. Gunsaulus says, that music and sculpture and painting have drawn their highest inspiration from the Bible. Why not, then, the drama?

"Many reasons can be given why it would never do to dramatize the Bible; but one reason is sufficient, and that is the practical reason. The Bible itself is too realistic. It everywhere holds the mirror up to nature and calls a spade a spade. It was written to be read—not exhibited. Some of its stories are to be read in private—not in public. But some of these latter would make the most fetching, the most profitable plays. Once start the Bible drama and playwrights will not be slow to seize on the opportunities which it affords for the production of plays as voluptuous as many that make no pretentions to being religious or even pure.

"Imagine—for example—the possibilities of such themes as 'Ruth,' 'Esther,' 'Absalom,' or 'John the Baptist,' with such scenes as Boaz and Ruth in the threshing floor at midnight; the royal feast in Shushan palace; the scene where the 'many maidens' are brought in by Hegai for the king's inspection, and Esther was chosen. Then, in 'Absalom' would be the scene of Amnon sick in his chamber being waited on by Tamar, the curtain to drop, of course, just as Amnon proves himself to be 'the stronger.' And the scene resulting from Ahithopel's council—the ten women on David's housetop—the curtain falling as Absalom appears. In 'John the Baptist' would be the apprehension of and casting into prison of John. Herod's birthday feast, with Herodia's daughter pleasing Herod with her *danse du ventre*. The scenes shift and the beheading of John in prison is depicted. Again the scene is shifted and Herod's banqueting hall is shown, with the banqueters more riotous and abandoned than before. John the Baptist's head is brought in on a charger, amid shouts and uproar. Tableaux! Curtain! Finale!"

The Baltimore *Herald* says, with regard to this subject of possible irreverence:

"The principal difficulty concerning the presentation of biblical plays would lie in preserving those religious influences which Dr. Gunsaulus says should always prevail at their performance. Irreverent people would be disposed to treat the sacred subjects with levity, and friction might ensue in the course of efforts to hold such light-minded spirits in check.

"Could every one witness a religious drama with the reverence which inspires the Ober-Ammergau peasants when they perform the 'Passion Play,' even captious objectors might cease to criticize such productions. But it could hardly be expected that religious plays, performed for gain, would always preserve their sacred aspect.

"Nevertheless, there will doubtless be those who will argue that the success of 'The Sign of the Cross,' not merely in a pecuniary way, but in the interest it aroused among the religious community, warrants the assumption that Bible plays would receive an equal amount of respect from the public. No doubt they would, but the fact remains that there is a general aversion to seeing Scriptural subjects treated upon the stage.

"Unquestionably, the interest they would arouse could not be otherwise than deep, but their sanctity should be preserved at all hazards."

Victor Hugo on Immortality.—In his old age Victor Hugo's thoughts turned strongly toward the belief which most of humanity possess in a future life. *The Advance* says we may well place the following eloquent words at this time over against the agnostic utterances of Ingersoll:

"I feel in myself the future life. I am rising, I know, toward the sky. The sunshine is over my head. Heaven lights me with the reflection of unknown worlds.

"You say the soul is nothing but the result of bodily powers;

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why then is my soul the more luminous when my bodily powers begin to fail? Winter is on my head and eternal spring is in my heart.

"The nearer I approach the end, the plainer I hear around me the immortal symphonies of the worlds which invite me. It is marvelous, yet simple. It is a fairy tale, and it is a history. For half a century I have been writing my thoughts in prose, verse, history, philosophy, drama, romance, tradition, satire, ode, song —I have tried all. But I feel that I have not said the thousandth part of what is in me. When I go down to the grave I can say, like so many others: 'I have finished my day's work,' but I can not say 'I have finished my life.' My day's work will begin the next morning. The tomb is not a blind alley, it is a thoroughfare. It closes in the twilight to open with the dawn. I improve every hour because I love this world as my fatherland. My work is only a beginning. My work is hardly above its foundation. I would be glad to see it mounting and mounting forever. The thirst for the infinite proves infinity."

KIPLING IN THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

A MEMBER of a Methodist church in Indiana lately made the discovery that in some of Kipling's stories in the Sunday-school library were to be found a number of words which were not quite the best additions to make to a Sunday-school pupil's vocabulary—in fact, that there was an exceptionally choice and varied selection of swear-words. This discovery and the decision of the Sunday-school to exclude Kipling's books from its library have caused much discussion both abroad and at home as to whether Kipling is or is not suitable reading for children. One of the most recent editorial comments is in *The Watchman* (Baptist, September 7). The writer says:

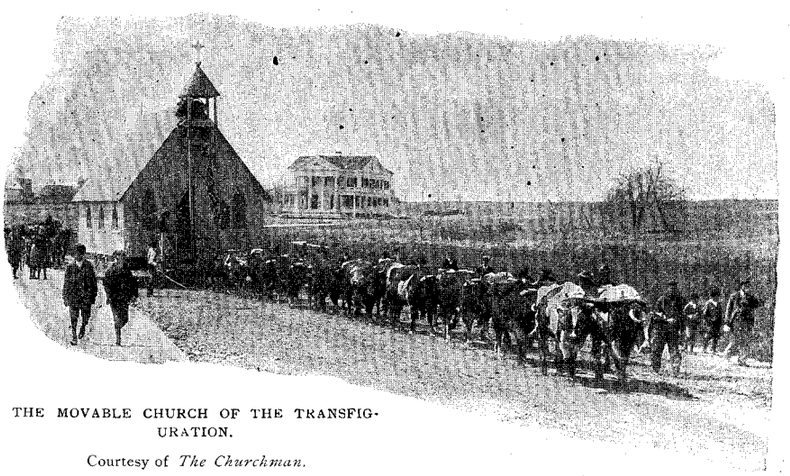
"If 'Captains Courageous' were the book of Kipling's under discussion, we should say that those who have charge of these libraries could hardly do better than to put several copies of it on their shelves and recommend all the boys to read it. The 'Jungle Books,' whether appropriate or not for Sunday-school libraries, are certainly suitable for children; but beyond these, and some stories that could hardly be separated from the books of which they form a part, we should say decidedly that Kipling's works are not fit for a Sunday-school library. Kipling is a great writer, a man of noble ideals, and there is very little in his books that even an extreme purist, if he were sensible, would wish to expurgate; but Kipling is not a writer for half-grown boys and little girls. And even tho the children read him, as probably they do, they should not do so under the auspices of the Sunday-school.

"Some people can never be brought to see that the literature that is appropriate for adults may not be fit for children. They insist upon bringing every book to the standard of *virginibus puerisque*. It is their highest praise of a writer that he never penned a line that a boy or a girl ought not to read. It is probably hopeless to attempt to argue with these people, but despite their dictum it is safe to assume that there are a number of human experiences, upon the portrayal of which it will be useful for the adult to reflect, that the young person should not think about at all. There are few things in the United States that impress the cultivated foreigner more unpleasantly than the practical results of this failure to distinguish between juvenile and adult literature. An eminent Frenchman lately expressed his surprise that young women in the United States freely witness the very plays which in France a well-brought-up maiden on no account would be permitted to attend. We imagine that the plays in question would not do even the maturest person any good, but, barring that point, the French undoubtedly make a just distinction in discriminating between what is appropriate for the general public and for *la jeune fille*.

"In a word, that is why we do not believe that Kipling's works, as a whole, should have a place in a Sunday-school library. It is not because they are immoral, for they are not; but they are addressed to an audience which has an experience of life, a power of reflection, discrimination, and a maturity which the normal boy and girl ought not to have. They may be unwholesome for boys and girls for precisely the reason that they are profitable for mature men and women."

A CHURCH ON WHEELS.

A DECIDED indication that the Episcopal church in this country is a progressive and not a stationary body is a new church building just completed on the rectory grounds of St. Matthews, Jamestown, R. I. It is the first movable Episcopal church in America. By a curious coincidence, the first stationary church of this religious body was built in Jamestown, Va. In *The Churchman* (September 9) is given an account of this itinerant chapel. The writer says:



THE MOVABLE CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION.

Courtesy of *The Churchman*.

"The structure is a plain chapel, 27 feet long and 18 feet wide. A bell tower and adjustable cross project from the front in such a way as to permit passage under telegraph wires. The running gear consists of large, heavy wheels, with under-trusses reaching from axle to rocker-plate. All this is hidden, when stationary, by board under-pinning. There are detachable front and rear steps.

"The interior is a surprise to the worshiper in its beauty and completeness. Its open roof, stained windows, oak pews, rich chancel furnishings, organ, and font, are successfully combined to produce a beautiful albeit tiny house of worship."

The chapel was dedicated May 17, its entire cost being $3,000. It is located in winter on top of Stork's Hill, Conanicut Island, and is drawn by twenty oxen to Conanicut Park for use by the summer colony.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE German Baptists of America have taken action against the teaching and use of instrumental music in their brotherhood. Elder C. M. Yeant thus explains their attitude: "The church has decided that we shall not have instrumental music in our churches, yet the institutions controlled and owned by the brethren and under the profession of the brotherhood are teaching the very thing the church says they shall not use. The organs are coming into the churches of our brethren, and it is the product of teaching of our brethren. The Gospel is all in opposition to instrumental music, from the fact that the church is to sing for the Lord, and a dumb organ has no soul. We might as well get the gramophone to do our praying for us. There is just as much power and just as much spirit in it."

DR. KENNON, the popular bishop of the rather aquatic West of England diocese known as "Bath and Wells," is distinctly a non-conformist in matters of form and ecclesiastical Grundyism. *The Church Standard* (Philadelphia) says of him: "It has already been told how he cycles about the diocese most unconcernedly with surplice and stole tied on in front. Not long since, he stopped short to rebuke an audience for their undemonstrative reception of his remarks. He was pleading the cause of some mission to a model Bath afternoon audience, consisting mainly of dowagers and ear-trumpets, and, not evoking a single hand-clap or 'Hear, hear,' stopped suddenly short, and said, reproachfully: 'What a quiet lot of people you are!' The rebuke went home, the old ladies applauded, and, finally, gave liberally to the collection."

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

EUROPEAN COMMENTS ON THE DREYFUS TRIAL.

THE progress of the second trial of Dreyfus has, of course, been watched narrowly and freely commented upon by the newspapers of all lands. Ever since the beginning of September, most of the world has been prepared for the second verdict of guilty. It is too soon (as this number of THE LITERARY DIGEST goes to press) to add to the expressions of opinion on the verdict, made by European journals, and reproduced in our columns from the cablegrams to the daily press. But comments made as the trial proceeded are of almost equal interest. It is evident from these that the direct evidence brought against Dreyfus is regarded as of extremely flimsy character by nine tenths of the civilized world, outside of France, and by many Frenchmen as well; and the circumstantial evidence is the subject of innumerable jokes. In France itself, both the Dreyfus and the anti-Dreyfus press, with few exceptions, lost all semblance of a judicial calmness and argued the case back and forth in a passionate and dogmatic manner. For instance, the *Intransigeant* declared that Dreyfus's guilt is as clearly proven as that of any murderer who is caught bending over the corpse of his victim, the bloody knife still in his hand; while the *Fronde* found proofs of Dreyfus's innocence in the fact that he praised his wife before the court, and the *Figaro* said:

FRANCE TO PARIS: "Keep quiet, you madmen! If you go on making such an *exhibition* of yourselves, you'll ruin *mine!*"—*Punch, London.*

"Unless General Mercier has in his pocket an autograph letter to Dreyfus from the German Emperor, and unless this letter shows plainly that the Emperor was intimately connected with Dreyfus, it is mathematically impossible for the judges to pronounce against the prisoner."

This want of calm judgment, coupled with unmeasured abuse of every one who dares to differ in opinion, is likely, so the *Journal des Débats* (one of the few self-contained French journals) thinks, to lead to the restriction of the liberty of the press in France, a bill for that purpose now pending before the Chambers.

It has been asserted in French papers that only the political enemies of France believe in the innocence of Dreyfus. That is not the case. The press in nations which are wont to draw moral support from France are unsparing in their censure. The *Independance Belge*, Brussels, says:

"It is almost incredible that men in high positions are permitted, day after day, to adduce as 'evidence' such matter as has been condemned by the highest court in the land. But these high officials and officers feel that their own unmeasured stupidity is revealed during this trial; they know that their credulity, which enabled Esterhazy and Henry to lead them by the nose, has become patent to all. So they lie and keep on lying, expressing their conviction of Dreyfus's guilt before a court formed of simple soldiers, who are accustomed to respect the opinions of their superiors."

Less gently, the French are censured in countries from which they are politically estranged. Especially do the British jingo papers handle them without gloves. *The St. James's Gazette* says:

"We do not want to go where we will meet forgers, perjurers, torturers, Esterhazys, and '*la fille Pays.*' It is defiling to mix with such people, and it is not safe to go where the 'honor of the army' is an excuse for murder—slow murder by form of law, and quick murder by assassins in the street. We have to let the French know once for all that 'honor,' as we understand it, does not lie in feeding one's vanity by refusing to confess and atone for our errors, but in repentance for wrong done and in the determination to follow quite other courses in future."

The Spectator, London, believes that temperament has much to do with the French views of this famous Dreyfus case. It says:

"An ignorant Englishman, when told something outside the range of his experience, as a rule stolidly disbelieves it, and, of course, refuses to make it a basis of action. The Frenchman believes it, and, believing, imagines a thousand monstrous things which might be true if only the bases on which he builds them were not inventions. The old Englishwoman who was told of

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT AT THE BAR OF JUSTICE.

MARIANNE (to Justice): "Away with thee, thou troublesome one!" —*Amsterdammer.*

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the flying-fish remarked that her son was lying. A Frenchman as ignorant, if told the same thing, would have believed it, and immediately have seen clouds of flying-fish darkening the air of France, and in their fall and putrefaction producing an epidemic. . . . If anybody thinks that illustration too farcical or exaggerated, let him read General Mercier's evidence as to the money raised to defend Dreyfus. That officer has had some kind of regular training, and has risen to high staff employ, yet he believes, and accuses General Jamont, the virtual commander-in-chief, of believing, that Germany and England sent £1,400,000 to Paris to be expended in bribery for Dreyfus, and drew, of course, the deduction that such sacrifices would only be made for a secret agent."

The Westminster Gazette, London, thinks the great majority of English journalists very injudicious in their wholesale condemnation of France. It has pointed out repeatedly that Dreyfus, whether he be guilty of the treason attributed or not, is not the "spotless angel" some papers would have us believe; that the authorship of the *bordereau* was not determined by the Court of Cassation; and that Dreyfus can not satisfactorily explain his secret journeys to Germany. It asks Englishmen to look at the case from the following point of view:

"Suppose that a man had been sentenced by court-martial in this country; suppose that, in answer to an appeal for the reopening of the case, Lord Wolseley, Sir Evelyn Wood, and Sir Redvers Buller declared on their honor that they had sifted all the evidence and found the conviction just; suppose that Mr. W. H. Smith, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, and Lord Lansdowne had from their places in Parliament solemnly affirmed the same thing—would not the English people have accepted their finding, and attributed the attacks on these men to faddists and fanatics? Who can doubt that in this country, as in France, the difficulty of obtaining a retrial would have been enormous, and that the bulk of people in this country would have held tenaciously to the theory of the prisoner's guilt?"

Goldwin Smith, referring to the subject in the Toronto *Week*, remarks that "not only in Paris are sedatives required." "Is it possible," he asks, "that Englishmen can have so far lost their heads as to talk of boycotting France? This Dreyfus affair has made lunatics of all who have dealt with it on either side. If anything like an attempt to boycott France or the Paris Exhibition were made, the very first angry question that presented itself would infallibly lead to war." Some English papers also assert that the Jews, by their want of moderation, have done more harm than good to Dreyfus. Even the Socialist organ *Justice* (London) turns from its defense of Dreyfus to warn "the Jew press" that the Jews themselves are to blame for much of the bitter feeling against them in France. It is certain, also, that the attitude of the Jews in this matter has also influenced people in Germany, where the Liberal press is almost entirely in Jewish hands. The *Tageblatt*, Berlin, one of their most powerful organs, demanded that the German Government should furnish, unasked, a list of the spies in its employ, to show that Dreyfus was not among them. The Conservative papers declared, of course, that that was impossible. The *Correspondent*, Hamburg, expressed itself to the following effect:

It must be remembered that the German Government has already done everything in its power. Officially and unofficially it has been declared that Dreyfus never had anything to do with the German Government. Were the German Government to approach France officially in this matter, the Government of France would certainly resent it. Moreover, the anti-Dreyfusards have repeatedly declared that any statement made in favor of Dreyfus is in itself unworthy of credit, and need not even be examined. When such a statement comes from Germany, it is immediately regarded as an unwarrantable interference with the internal affairs of France.

Much sympathy has been expressed with M. Labori for the attempt upon his life. No other feature of the case, perhaps, contributed so much to the international conviction that Dreyfus is the victim of a conspiracy in the General Staff. Labori's pluck and energy, which enabled him to continue the defense after a few days' respite, have earned for him much admiration. The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, says:

"We read continually in the French papers that France wants a man. Well, that man is found. Since the days of Gambetta (also a lawyer), France has not had such a man. He is respected by friend and foe alike. And let it be understood everywhere that nothing but his love of justice influences him. He has never received a cent for his work on this Dreyfus affair, not even from Zola; he refused payment."

The effect of the trial upon the Government of France and upon the relations of that country to the other nations of the world has also been widely discussed. The opinion that generally prevailed, even before the verdict was rendered, was that "L'Affaire" was certain to injure the prestige of France. *The St. James's Gazette*, London, said on this point:

"Suppose the court-martial, with the best intention in the world, give their verdict against Captain Dreyfus. It follows that no foreigner will be safe a moment in France if it pleases the chiefs of the army to declare that his condemnation is needed for 'the honor of the army.' But suppose that the court-martial does acquit Captain Dreyfus, what follows? Well, what follows is that by his acquittal a large body of the most important officers in the French army, and many of its leading politicians, are covered with infamy. They are shown to have acted with a mixture of cunning and ferocity which one does not expect to meet outside of the seraglio, or of the durbar of Abdur-Rahman. In either case, in what position is France left, and how is it possible that we should continue to treat her as a really civilized nation? It will become necessary to revise our relations to her altogether, and no delicacy of language will alter essential facts."

The *Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne, does not so much fear for the safety of the individual in France as for the existing form of government. Its overthrow, thinks the paper, must greatly reduce the international prestige of France, as only a state of anarchy can follow. It argues in the main as follows:

The Waldeck-Rousseau cabinet, composed of men whose reputations have not been sullied by scandal, and who are considered the only ones strong enough to maintain order, is in great difficulties. Already the Premier is asked to summon the legislature, under the pretext that the danger of war, caused by the insults heaped upon foreign countries and their representatives, renders the presence of the deputies absolutely necessary. Now everybody knows that no foreign power will go to war because a few French generals hope to save their honor by besmirching the good name of other people. The deputies who clamor for a session wish to overthrow the cabinet. The anti-Dreyfusards have declared most emphatically that they will not respect a verdict of "not guilty." It is quite as certain that the partizans of Dreyfus will not be satisfied if he is resentenced. They have tried legal means to establish justice. If they fail they will follow M. de Pressensé's example, who has allied himself with the anarchists. But if Zola and his friends unite with the anarchists and other revolutionaries, the overthrow of the republic is certain.

Such fears are expressed in France also, altho the majority of French papers agree with the *Matin*, Paris, which believes that little is to be feared from the Dreyfusards, but that it is the "antis" who must be conciliated.

The *Epoca*, Madrid, regards the attitude of the supposedly strong French cabinet as one of great weakness. There is too much pandering to mob violence, too much liberty for dangerous cranks like Guérin. It continues:

"The mere desire to avoid bloodshed is not sufficient to excuse this weakness. If you want to govern according to Quaker principles, you must first convert your subjects into orderly, law-abiding Quakers. Perhaps France may gain much by having a William Penn at its head; but we doubt it. Past experience and the character of the people show that much firmness is necessary."

The *Pester-Lloyd*, Budapest, is one of those many papers in

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Germany and Austria which believe that an army led by men such as Mercier, Boisdeffre, Roget, and their companions need not be feared, as such officers can not possibly compete with the strictly honorable men who lead armies in Central Europe. The *Lloyd* says:

"And yet to men like these the future of France is to be committed! They have excused their base conduct by saying that to tell the truth would cause a war with Germany. To-day they do not scruple to insult all officers outside of France by telling the most unblushing lies and endangering most seriously the republic. Are these men who hire assassins to prevail? The result of the Rennes trial must decide the fate of France."

That the prestige of France has suffered materially in Russia is also evident. The St. Petersburg *Rossiya* declares that the military chauvinism of France must lead to financial ruin. In the *Novosti*, Prince Baryatinski writes that "the lies, the forgeries, the calumnies practised by the French General Staff will ruin the country." The *Grashdanin*, a paper said to be under the Czar's special protection, shows that the result of the Rennes trial must appear anything but satisfactory at the Russian court. It says:

"It is certain that the ultimate solution of this question will give great satisfaction to all honorable men in high circles in Russia. A few Russian papers sympathize with the enemies of the Waldeck-Rousseau cabinet, and hope that Dreyfus will again be sentenced. In serious political circles this idea does not prevail. There the energetic attitude of Waldeck-Rousseau receives applause, and a verdict in favor of Dreyfus will be regarded as a new bond between France and Russia."

Here and there a writer points out that France is not the only country where violations of justice occur. An Irish correspondent of *The Westminster Gazette* (London) writes:

"You English are amusing. Many a Dreyfus case (assuming for the moment the innocence of Dreyfus) has taken place in Ireland, but one word from a Home Secretary, or the *chose jugée*, ended the matter whenever it was broached. Scandals may always be avoided by quietly hushing them up. But the French are fools. They never could have managed the raid inquiry, for instance. I am full of awe when I meditate on English fair play."

The French certainly regard the attitude of the other nations as extremely pharisaical and unjust. The *Journal des Débats*, Paris, in a lengthy article expresses itself to the following effect:

In France, where the light of intellect shines no less brightly than elsewhere, opinions are very much divided on the Dreyfus affair. Some people, honest good people, are convinced of Dreyfus's guilt; others, equally honest and good, believe him innocent. The majority no doubt leave the matter in the hands of the court which has been appointed to judge it. But the foreign journalist acknowledges no such restraint. He has judged the case already. He will not even hear of an appeal against his decision. He knows nothing of the doubts which trouble the French.

The foreign press, we are told, stands in defense of right, of justice, of truth. We would like to point out to them that France is a country where questions of justice and humanity have always been given due importance. There is not a country on earth where a case of this kind would have been permitted to assume such proportions. This evidence of native generosity is an honor to France, but it also makes her in a measure a victim. For the foreigners abuse this generosity by gratuitous championing. We can not but say to our critics: This question does not concern you; we know what is necessary in the interest of right and truth. The best thing you can do is to mind your own business, for the cause which you make your own will not be benefited by your interference. Your attitude is such that we can not believe in the purity of your motives.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

LINES OF CLEAVAGE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

AS the news of the South African controversy has come from day to day through the press agencies (which are controlled by the British), it has appeared as tho Mr. Chamberlain has found it necessary to curb his warlike ardor. The interpretation which continental papers are disposed to place upon these reports is that John Bull thinks twice before attacking with shot and shell the enemy who has so long resisted diplomatic assault. The *Journal des Débats*, Paris, expresses itself in the main as follows:

The Boers in the Cape Colony sympathize with their relatives in the Transvaal, that is clear. To what extent, however, they will assist in repelling British pretensions is not certain. Yet the fact that Mr. Schreiner, the Cape Premier, allows ammunition to be supplied to the Orange Free State, and declares that he wishes the Cape Colony to be strictly neutral during the approaching struggle, proves that the great majority of Cape Afrikanders are opposed to British ambitions.

The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, says:

"Mr. Schreiner's efforts to preserve peace will not be successful if the English jingo organs have their way. He is now accused of high treason because he wishes to keep the Cape Colony as long as possible out of the difficulty. The jingoes act as if they did not know that the majority of the inhabitants in the Cape Colony sympathize with the Transvaal. As if they did not know how that colony became a British possession! In sober truth, if Mr. Schreiner manages to prevent civil war, he is a very smart man."

The Times, London, refers to the refusal of Mr. Schreiner to prevent the Free State—a friendly power—from obtaining ammunition, in the following terms:

"The curiously narrow and technical view of his duties taken by the Cape Premier on this subject might have produced a less unfavorable impression, were it not for the extraordinary statement he is alleged to have made in regard to his attitude in the event of war. Should war break out, he is reported to have said, 'he should do his very best to keep his colony aloof from the struggle.' That phrase, if it be accurate, in its natural sense betrays a startling misconception on the part of Mr. Schreiner of his duty both as a colonial statesman and as a British subject. What would have been thought of the governor of an American State who had declared his intention of keeping his State aloof from the war with Spain? The issues of peace and war do not rest with the colonial authorities, but with the government of the Queen, and when that government has declared war it is the duty of all loyal subjects, whatever their position, not to keep aloof from the struggle, but to do their utmost to bring the struggle to a successful end."

But the *Courant*, Utrecht, points out that the Britons, as a race, mean to establish, by force of arms, a superiority over the Afrikander race, while the latter once for all refuse to acknowledge that superiority. It is the old story of a people who refuse be governed without their consent, and the Cape Colony Afrikander will not permit the Briton to dominate if that makes the Briton domineering. Threats of dire vengeance are already uttered in the jingo press. *The St. James's Gazette* is full of suggestive proposals. One of these runs as follows:

"We are told that in case of war with the Transvaal we shall have to deal with some thousands of farmers from the Cape Colony, who will reinforce the Boers or cut our communications, as well as with similar volunteers from the Free State and Natal. The Dutch inhabitants of our colonies, that is, tho treated as fellow citizens, are some of them disloyal. To encourage the rest it might be as well to make it clear that every duty of a neutral will be strictly enforced in the case of the Free State on pain of the forfeiture of her independence; and that all farms within our boundaries, the owners of or next heirs to which are proved to have served against us, or which are shown to have been transferred simply to avoid the penalties of treason, will be for-

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feited. They might very well be balloted for among the British and colonial troops after the war."

What arouses special resentment in Great Britain is that Portugal could not well detain the ammunition intended for the Transvaal, since the Cape Colony refused to detain cartridges "whose distribution could not well be controlled after the consignments had crossed the Free-State border." Yet many British Liberals acknowledge that Britain's attitude toward the Boers is open to criticism. *The Westminster Gazette* says:

"The last thing a prudent man would do, even if he meant war with the Transvaal, would be to furnish the material for civil war at the Cape. Yet in their hurry to anticipate the state of war, some Cape and some British politicians are capable of most foolish proceedings, as we have just seen. A day or two ago, the Cape Progressives were burning to commit a breach of legality against the Orange Free State for the sake of stopping a consignment of cartridges. Now, apparently, we find that our own Government has overreached itself and courted an awkward rebuff in the attempt to stop a little ammunition from passing through Portuguese territory. The moral is—and it extends to the whole of these proceedings—that you can not have the benefits of war and peace at the same time."

Civil war in South Africa would be a very complicated affair. Some of the native tribes would side with the British—the Basutos, for instance, who regard the Orange Free State as their hereditary enemy, and were saved from annexation to that country by British intervention. The Matabele and other northern tribes will undoubtedly side with the Boers. All natives, however, will plunder the whites indiscriminately when they get the chance. There is, even in the old colony, the stronghold of the Afrikander Party, a section of Boers who affect English ways and speech, and will act as Tories. On the other hand, Rhodesia's loyalty is not at all assured. The *Frankfurter Zeitung*, Frankfort, says:

"Against the will of the people the Chartered Company has instituted a 'legislative council' of eleven members, seven of whom are appointed by the company itself. That is about as much as if the German Bundesrath had forty Prussian members. This 'fake' representation has given Rhodesia a customs tariff which taxes to the utmost all necessaries of life (nearly everything has to be imported). Whisky, however, the curse of South Africa, goes in duty free, to please the great whisky barons of the Cape. Sir Alfred Milner has ratified this tariff, despite the protests of the population. The result was indignation meetings throughout Rhodesia. At one of these the Rhodesian people were described as 'Uitlanders' in the land they inhabit, 'John Company' being the 'Burgher.' But if that tariff is not altered, an early crisis may be expected in Rhodesia."

It is doubtful that the company will reduce the tariff unless it can get hold of the Transvaal gold-fields. Its debts amount to nearly $30,000,000. — *Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A PARLIAMENTARY CONFLICT IN PRUSSIA.

GERMANY is at present the scene of a struggle of no little interest to America. The Government wishes to extend the already extensive system of canals which intersect the country. This, in addition to facilitating the export of industrial products, would, it is feared by the Agrarians, increase the importation of agricultural produce, and hence the latter, commanding a majority in the Prussian Parliament, have somewhat unceremoniously thrown out the Rhine-Elbe canal bill, which is specially favored by the Emperor. The manufacturers, the plutocracy, and the industrial laborers, all of whom are in a measure opposed to a strong monarchical government because it prevents them from exercising predominant influence, are now forced to support the Emperor; and the great landlords, the farmers, and the farm laborers, by tradition and choice the most loyal supporters of the crown, must either consent to relinquish their claims to recognition or become the real opposition party. The *Vossische Zeitung*, Berlin, says:

"To the last the Government has failed to be firm in its dealings with the Conservatives, and that is why they have dared to throw out the canal bill. This weakness is only a consequence of the want of backbone shown for years by Ministers of the Miquel and Hammerstein type. Who governs in Prussia anyhow? The Agrarians think that, without their consent, nothing can be done. The German people will watch the end of the struggle with keen interest, for it may break up the rule of the Conservative Party in Prussia."

The *Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne, points out that the Minister for Public Works, von Thielen, has declared in the most energetic manner that the Government will not drop the matter, as the Rhine-Elbe canal is an absolute necessity. The paper does not believe that the Conservatives will win in the end and says:

"Not only the Ministers who formerly belonged to their own organization, but the Emperor himself has opposed the Agrarians. They took up the gage and they have won a victory. But tho we are sorry to find that a work of great economic importance has been shelved for a while, we are pleased because the political situation is cleared. The Agrarians have paraded their strength because they do not believe that the Emperor and his Ministers are in earnest, or willing to enter into conflict. It will not be long now before we know whether Germany is ripe to be placed under the yoke of the Farmers' Alliance."

The Conservatives, on the other hand, declare that they could not accept the canal bill because the Government had threatened them. "It would have been undignified," remarks the *Deutsche Tages-Zeitung*, and the *Hamburger Nachrichten* declares that the Conservatives would have lost all prestige if they had meekly accepted the terms of the Government. The *Kreuz-Zeitung*, the organ of the "Junker" Party *par excellence*, hopes the Government will now understand that even the loyal Conservatives must occasionally be considered when important economic interests are at stake, and says:

"It is to be regretted that Chancellor Hohenlohe threatens to leave out of all consideration the wishes and needs of the Agrarians when new commercial treaties are formed. The Conservatives wish nothing better than to work hand in hand with the Government for the welfare of the country. There is no need of a rupture. There is no reason why the Government should fancy that its prestige has suffered, merely because the Conservatives have rejected a government bill. Moreover, even the canal project may revive. If further agitation results in the conversion of present opponents, the canal bill may pass at some future time. But there is no need to hurry."

Of no little moment is this German conflict to Great Britain. On the one hand the hope is expressed that the Agrarians may successfully block the way to further industrial development in Germany. On the other hand, there is a wish that the proud, unbending Prussian squires may be humbled by the Emperor. Here and there it is suggested that an earnest conflict would disturb Germany sufficiently to cripple her industries and yet humble the "Junkers." "If any breed of foreign politicians be 'pizen' to the liberty-loving, free-trading Briton, it is these Prussian Agrarians," remarks the outspoken London *Outlook*, and in another place it says:

"The present Emperor is striving vigorously to develop the means of transit in Germany, by canals and railways to make swift communication between factory and field, and to increase the German commercial fleet; all this in view of the fact that in 1904, when Germany's tariff treaties with Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Italy, Rumania, Russia, Servia, and Switzerland expire, she will be in a position to start a new policy. What that policy may be it would be hard to say absolutely, but things tend to prove that she is meditating the overthrow of our commercial supremacy."

The *Journal des Débats*, Paris, thinks it possible that the Emperor may ally himself with the Liberals against the Conservatives; but admits that such an alliance could not be lasting. It is doubtful that the estrangement between the King—for it is as King of Prussia only that William II. acts in this matter—and his chief supporters will last. A few government officials who voted against the canal bill in the Landtag have been disciplined, and the bill will again be brought forward. On the other hand, some concession will be made to the class which furnishes nine tenths of the officers and officials in the country. — *Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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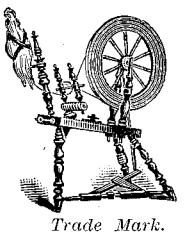
AN AUTUMN GREETING



Trade Mark.

From "The Linen Store."

Viewed from the standpoint of its provision for strictly household requirements, "The Linen Store" welcomes its patrons to a view of a finer and fairer and fuller stock than ever.

TABLE CLOTHING.

This fall finds us ready with things new, beautiful, and exclusive in fine damask table-cloths and napkins, also a choice selection of Lace Luncheon and Dinner cloths, centre pieces, scarfs and doylies, in Renaissance, Point Arabe, French Crepon, Duchesse and Venetian; Hemstitched Tea Doylies, Tea and Luncheon cloths and Scarfs in great profusion.

BED COVERING.

Blankets of finest wool, in every size. "Patent Satin" quilts of beautiful design, in all sizes, from that of the babies' crib to those for extra large double beds, and some especially long for brass beds. Irish hand-embroidered Bed Spreads, beautiful in design and execution; Lace Bed Sets, of the very latest style and patterns. These with wool and down filled silk and sateen covered comfortables, are suggestive of the stock.

BED LINEN.

The sleeping comforts provided by us are in perfect keeping with the requirements of refined people. Sheets, with lace insertion, lace edge and drawn work, with pillow cases to match; Irish hand-embroidery on bed sets; also all sizes and grades of fineness in plain hemmed and hemstitched bed linen; with the one fact common to all—every thread pure linen.

TOWELS AND TOWELING.

For the bedroom, the bathroom, the butler's pantry and the kitchen. Damask and huck, hemmed, hemstitched, and fringed towels; huck toweling, with damask figures of fleur de lis and other attractive designs for the bedroom.

A full supply of bath towels and sheets, rough and smooth.

For pantry use, glass towels and toweling, in all widths and sizes, and an equally full assortment of suitable goods for the kitchen.

Visitors to the city are cordially invited to walk through our store and look at the beautiful goods above referred to.

JAMES McCUTCHEON & CO.
14 West 23d Street, New York.

FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Minister Loomis writes from Caracas, in regard to a plan recently presented to the Government which, says the minister, looks to the construction of the greatest system of inland water-ways in the world. It is proposed to connect by means of canals the great river systems of the continent of South America, making a navigable water-way from the valley of the Orinoco to that of La Plata, inclusive. The estimated cost of this work is $200,000,000, which figure, however, is largely conjectural, as no accurate surveys or detailed statement of the probable cost has ever been made. It is not unlikely, continues Mr. Loomis, that this matter will be taken up seriously by some of the South American governments within a few years.

Minister Finch transmits from Montevideo the following letter published in a local paper, showing the surprising yield of rice in the department of Rivera:

"The first planting of rice by Mr. Juan Lemos was 1½ kilograms (3.3 pounds) which yielded 150 kilograms (331 pounds), a profit of 100 to 1. A sample of the rice has been inspected and is pronounced to be of the best quality. Encouraged by this splendid result, Mr. Lemos will extend his plantations next year. If the enthusiasm for national production spreads, the department of Rivera will, from its soil and climatic conditions, become one of the richest in the country."

Minister Finch writes from Montevideo also that the shipments to Montevideo of coal during the first quarter of the year 1899 amounted to 75,610,672 kilograms (74,416 tons).

As Hongkong has no custom-house, the only official source of information concerning imports and exports is the annual report of the harbor master. His report for the year ending December 31, 1898, has just been published, and it contains many items of interest to American exporters and shipowners who are interested in the commerce of southern China and the Philippines. It will also be interesting to note the increase of American shipping in this port in 1898 over 1897. This has all taken place since August, within a period of four months. The increase of 1899 will be fully double that of 1898, because of the large number of ships plying between Manila and Hongkong that have gone under the American flag, and because of the greater consumption of American goods in Manila. The total tonnage entering and clearing this port for the year 1898 amounted to 17,265,780 tons, an increase compared with 1897 of 1,327,606 tons. There arrived 39,815 vessels, aggregating 8,648,274 tons. Eleven steamers flying the American flag entered during 1898, as against 4 in 1897. Thirty-two sailing-vessels came in under the American flag, as against 30 in 1897, America standing second to Great Britain, with 36 under the British flag. The year 1898 was marked by heavy trade in rice and coal, and the introduction of oil from Langkat, Sumatra. The demand for rice was largely from Japan, and that for coal was a result of the late war with Spain and the centering of so many foreign fleets in this harbor. The American kerosene-oil trade remained practically the same as in 1897. American flour shows a considerable increase in spite of the fact that from April to August the Manila market was practically closed to it. Hongkong imported from the United States 270,204 tons of cargo, as against 278,711 tons from the continent of Europe and 416,377 tons from Great Britain. The imports

PARIS IN 1900.

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Make sure of your steamer and hotel accommodations *now*, at fair rates. Personally conducted parties. Membership restricted.

THE CRAWFORD TOURS,

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GIVEN WITH EVERY

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One-Piece Collar Button

Made of One Piece of Metal Without Seam or Joint.....

You get a new one without charge in case of accident of any kind. Best for **Ladies' Shirt-Waists** and **Children's Dresses. The Story of a Collar Button** gives all particulars. Postal us for it. All jewelers sell **Krementz** buttons.

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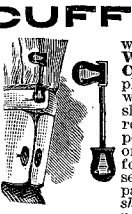
CUFFS HELD . . .



with the **Improved Washburne Patent Cuff Holders** can be placed just where you want them; will never slip but may be instantly released. Drawers Supporters, easily adjusted or taken off—excellent for holding golf trousers. By mail, 20c. the pair. ☞ *Catalogue showing these and other novelties, free.*

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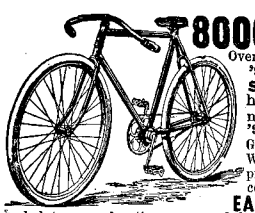

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Overstock: **Must be closed out.** '98 MODELS **$9** to **$16.** **Shopworn** and second hand wheels, good as new, **$3** to **$10.** NEW '99 MODELS **$11 to $30.** **Great factory clearing sale.** We ship to anyone on approval and trial without a cent in advance.

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from the Philippine Islands amounted to 169,526 tons. The exports from Hongkong to the United States amounted to 148,525 tons and to the Philippine Islands to 152,395 tons, leaving a balance of trade heavily in our favor. Among the imports in which the United States is interested are 103,544 tons of flour, 36,611 tons of cotton and cotton yarn, 55,160 tons of hemp, 67,362 tons of kerosene in bulk, and 59,115 tons of kerosene in case, all of which items except kerosene show an increase over 1897. There arrived during 1898, on vessels of all classes, 3,290,902 passengers. The total revenue of the harbor department, which is made up of light dues, licenses, and internal revenue and court and office fees, amounted to $183,628.01. These figures in some measure show Hongkong's importance in the shipping world. The peculiarity of the Hongkong trade is that the consumption of imports on the island itself is so small, as compared with the bulk of the trade, that it can be stated that almost all imports are again exported. Hongkong has often been called a vast bonded warehouse and clearing-house for southern China and the surrounding countries.

"During the past fiscal year, certain noteworthy changes for the better have taken place in my consular district," writes our commercial agent at Nouméa.

A Mr. Bernheim, owner of extensive mining property in the northwest of the colony, recently completed a narrow-gage line of railway, 40 kilometers (24.85 miles) in length. The rails and rolling-stock were imported from France. Two other lines are in course of construction, one of 40 kilometers, on the east side of the island, at Kouaona, and one of 30 kilometers (18.6 miles), close to Bourail, a small town north of Nouméa. A line of 150 kilometers (93 miles), to be built by the local government, will probably be commenced in February next, the contract for which I hope will be secured by a United States firm. A fifth line in the extreme north is in contemplation.

The mining industry is in a flourishing condition; nickel, chrome, cobalt, and copper ores are being rapidly extracted. From every quarter of the globe orders for minerals are received by the leading firms, and I am informed by the director of Le Nickel, at Nouméa, and the general manager of the firm of L. Ballande & Co., that they have taken important orders from the United States, and shipments are being prepared for that country.

For General Debility

Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. W. L. SEVERANCE, Greenfield, Mass., says: "For years I have prescribed it in general debility, nervous exhaustion and insomnia, with the happiest results."

ORIGINAL BEEF.

A vegetable beef tasting like flesh-foods, containing twenty-five per cent. more food elements than beef, that can be served in the same manner as beef or chicken, is the new food product called Protose. It is purely vegetable in character, containing no trace of animal substance. It is original beef. Its discovery was as great a surprise to those conducting the investigation from which it resulted as it has been to all who have become acquainted with its marvelous properties. It is more easily digested than any flesh-food. The digestibility of vegetable proteids is always increased by cooking, whereas the reverse is true of animal proteids; hence Protose may be eaten freely without risk of indigestion, biliousness, gastritis, or any other of the grave ills which not infrequently follow the free use of flesh-foods.

Six cents to pay postage, sent to the makers, the Sanitas Nut Food Co., Ltd., 71 Washington Ave., Battle Creek, Mich., will secure a sample can.

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STOCKS in some Air-Power and Liquid Air Companies are worth buying. For particulars apply to

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SUGAR is not improved by the addition of sand; neither is White Lead improved by the addition of Zinc and Barytes, yet there are hundreds of such mixtures branded and sold as "White Lead," "Pure White Lead," etc.

You can avoid these by making sure that the brand is right. Those named in the margin are genuine.

FREE By using National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors, any desired shade is readily obtained. Pamphlet giving valuable information and card showing samples of colors free; also folder showing picture of house painted in different designs or various styles or combinations of shades forwarded upon application to those intending to paint.

National Lead Co., 100 William St., New York.

PERSONALS.

BEECHER and Ingersoll were always great friends. Mr. Beecher had a celestial globe in his study, a present from some manufacturer. On it was an excellent representation of the constellations and stars which compose them. Ingersoll was delighted with the globe. He examined it closely and turned it round and round. "It's just what I wanted," he said; "who made it?" "Who made it?" repeated Beecher; "who made this globe? Oh, nobody, Colonel, it just happened!"

C. S. BATTERMAN, one of the best-known mining men in the Rocky Mountain States, was on the stand as an expert in an important mining case in Nevada, and was under cross-examination by a rather young and "smart" attorney. The question related to the form that the ore was found in, generally described as "kidney lumps." "Now, Mr. Batterman," said the attorney, "how large are these lumps—you say they are oblong—are they as long as my head?" "Yes," replied Mr. Batterman, "but not so thick." The attorney subsided, and even the judge could not help smiling.

JOHANN STRAUSS died only a few months ago, but already a series of regrettable disputes has arisen regarding the wealth that he had accumulated. The great composer was thrice married, and his body had rested in the Friedhof scarcely a week when the second wife, from whom he had secured a legal separation years ago, instituted legal proceedings to contest his will. By this will Strauss had secured to his third wife and step-

OATMEAL AND DYSPEPSIA.

We are noted the world over as a nation of dyspeptics. Few people realize, however, that this trouble originates in the food. Nearly every family uses oatmeal or some other form of cereal breakfast foods. It is prepared by placing a little water over the cereal and allowed to cook a few minutes, and then served at the morning meal. The cereal then abounds in starch, and very few healthy stomachs can digest starch in this manner, and the strong stomach soon becomes impaired when forced to digest these foods which contain so much partially cooked starch.

Oatmeal and other cereal foods should never be served when cooked less than five hours. This constant cooking converts the starch into dextrin, and makes the cereal palatable and nutritious.

"Treat the stomach fairly, and it will treat you well," is an old and true adage.

One of the very best foods that one can eat is Granola. It is a scientific combination of wheat and other cereals. The grains are skilfully cooked, converting the starch into dextrin, and rendering the cereals easy of digestion. Chemical analysis shows that one pound of Granola contains as much nutriment, muscle, and brain properties as three pounds of beef. A few teaspoonfuls of this scientifically prepared food, with the addition of milk, make a delicious meal, ready to serve in an instant. Granola can be found on sale at all first-class groceries. The picture of the famous Battle Creek Sanitarium will guard the purchaser against counterfeits.

Christian Cleanliness

Why do you permit a custom at the communion table which you would not tolerate in your own home? Would you like to know where Individual Communion Cups are used? *Send for our free book—it tells all about it. A trial outfit sent free.*

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THE TREATMENT OF RHEUMATISM BY TARTARLITHINE.

Mr. Hunt, of Knoxville, Tenn., writes: "I was a great sufferer from chronic rheumatism, having to go around on crutches. Your Tartarlithine was recommended to me so highly that I gave it a trial. In a short time I discarded my crutches and am now a well man. I will recommend the Tartarlithine to others." . . .

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Of all druggists or post-free by mail.
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CURES CATARRH COLDS HAY FEVER

EUCALOL has cured thousands, and will cure you. To prove its merits we will send **FREE** on receipt of 4 cents in stamps, a 25 cent package of **EUCALOL.**

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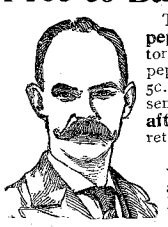
Free to Bad Stomachs.



To prove that **Kremer's Dyspepsia Powder** is the most meritorious remedy for all forms of dyspepsia, I will send a large box for 50c. postage, the price (50c.) to be sent only in case you are benefited **after a week's trial.** Otherwise return powder by mail.

J. RITCHIE, Durant, I. T., writes: "It relieved exceedingly aggravated dyspepsia with which I have suffered for years."

Mention this paper.

JOHN KREMER, Druggist, 428 7th Ave., N. Y.

daughter, as well as his sisters, moderate incomes for life, and then made the Society of Friends of Music his heir-at-law. He disinherited his brother, the well-known Edouard Strauss, and made no provision for the destitute widow of his brother Joseph. The Austrian marriage laws are exceptionally severe, and in the case of Strauss and his second wife there were impediments to an absolute divorce such as would have enabled him to marry again legally. So, after the legal separation granted by the court, Strauss emigrated to the duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, resided there for a period, obtained an absolute divorce from his "legally separated" wife under the laws of the duchy, and then married for the third time. This evasion of the Austrian marriage laws deprives Strauss of the court favor which he had enjoyed, and it seems certain that in the strict legal sense his second wife is his rightful widow, whereas his third wife, for whom he has provided, had no authentic claim on him. The Austrian laws of succession provide that a wife can never be disinherited, but has always a claim on at least one third of the property left by her husband. Under these circumstances the second wife of the great musician has every prospect of securing that much of his wealth. At present she in poor circumstances, earning her living in a photographic studio in Berlin.

AT the Metropolitan Club in Washington recently, General Joseph S. Smith, of Maine, gave, among some other interesting reminiscences of his official life at the capital in the "military period" following the War of the Rebellion, the following account of a colloquy between General Sheridan and General Meigs that Smith had himself overheard:

General Sheridan was noted for his facility in epigrammatic speech. General Meigs was the architect of the Pension Office, and was inordinately proud of his achievement. When Sheridan came to make his official inspection of the building Meigs accompanied him. Sheridan went thoroughly over the structure from top to bottom without passing any comment, but when the inspection was completed he turned to his guide with:

"Well, Meigs, I have only one fault to find with it."

"What's that, General?" asked the delighted ex-Quartermaster-General.

"It's fireproof," replied Sheridan.

THOMAS DUNN ENGLISH has just celebrated his eightieth birthday at his home in New Jersey. He is the oldest living graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. Still, his fame continues to rest on the shoulders of immortal "Ben Bolt."

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

A Reactionist.—WEARY WILLY: "Dey say action and reaction are always equal."

FRAYED FAGIN: "Yes; I t'ink one uv my ancestors must have worked himself to death and I am de reaction."—*Puck.*

For the Truth.—"That man called me a liar, a cad, a scoundrel, and a puppy. Would you advise me to fight for that?" "By all means. There's nothing nobler in this world, young man, than fighting for the truth."—*Tid-Bits.*

As She Entered the Room.—BOBBY (at tea-table): "Why, she aint't dusty a bit."

HIS MOTHER: "Dusty! Who? What?"

BOBBY: "I mean Aunt Lavina. Didn't you tell Mrs. Glib yesterday that she had been on the shelf four years?"—*Tid-Bits.*

The "Profesh."—HOTEL-KEEPER: "My rates for rooms are two dollars up."

ACTOR: "But how much for the 'profesh'? I am Hamfatter Hamlet, the tragedian."

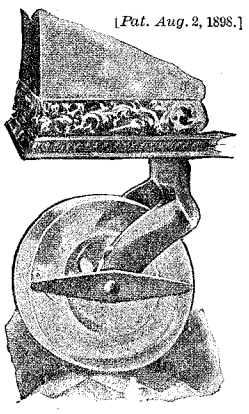
HOTEL-KEEPER: "Oh, in that case it will have to be two dollars down."—*Exchange.*

Then Relations Became Strained. — "This milk," said Mr. Oakum, as he looked into the

THE NEW INSULATION CURE FOR

Rheumatism and Sleeplessness.

[*Pat. Aug.* 2, 1898.]



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We wish every sufferer from Rheumatism, Sleeplessness, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Pains in Muscles and Bones, Nervous Weakness and Lessened Vitality to make a free trial of our treatment. Simple as it seems, it is based on science, following the theory of Dr. Brown-Sequard that these ills are due to an excessive flow of electricity from the body to the earth. Our method is to stop this flow by means of **SLAYTON'S ELECTRIC SWITCH GLASS BED CASTERS.** We do not claim a sure cure for you, but we *know* their use has brought permanent relief and cure to thousands, and we ask: Is it not worth while to make a free trial?

We have hundreds of testimonials from ministers, doctors, lawyers and persons of highest culture. The following is a fair sample:

FALL RIVER, Mass., June 26, 1899.
THE SLAYTON ELECTRIC CASTER CO.,
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Gentlemen:—After trial of the casters you sent me, I have no excuse for returning them, as I am certainly very much improved since putting them on the bed. I have a very peculiar and stubborn case of rheumatism, which has always been worse in summer than in winter. I had already commenced to have the swelling and stiff joints that come on every summer, but after four weeks' use of the casters, the swelling and stiffness is hardly noticeable. Thank you for your liberal treatment in my case. I hope to give you an even better report in the near future.

Very respectfully yours, GEO. E. REED.

FREE TRIAL FOR ONE WEEK. We gladly send any one a set of **Slayton Electric Switch Glass Casters,** on receipt of **17c.** to pay postage. If you do not want them, return them by mail. If they help you, send us **$3.00** (the regular price) at the end of the week. State whether for brass, iron or wooden bedsteads. Also, be sure to read our adjoining advertisement, headed "Impossible to Catch Cold."

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Impossible to Catch Cold.

We want you to make a free trial of *Slayton's Spun Glass Insulating Insoles*, and subject them to the severest test you can devise. Hundreds testify that their use brings absolute immunity from catching cold (except in case of wet shoes). They are a great aid to the beneficial effect of our Electric Switch Casters (see advertisement), a wonderful aid to sufferers from rheumatism, neuralgia, and all nervous ailments. We will send you a pair for trial on receipt of 5c. to cover postage (22c. if you wish to try the Casters at the same time), on condition that one week after receiving them you either return the insoles or send us $2.00, the regular price. Leading drug stores can supply them if you insist. SLAYTON ELECTRIC CASTER CO., Tecumseh, Mich.

STAMPED STEEL CEILINGS
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This is a presentation, by means of popular and simple allegories, of the doctrine of the late Mr. Henry George and the principle which underlies it. The allegories have a considerable amount of humor in them, and not a little biting sarcasm on the follies of government.

The teaching of Mr. George as to the land question is but a practical application to our political affairs of the message of our great religious teachers. The book, taking as a basis the work of Tolstoy, one of George's economic disciples, on "The True Life," shows in its second part what that message is and how it may be applied to the ordinary life of you and me.

No more simple and easy way has been devised of explaining the extent of Land Monopoly and its effects, than by such fables as "A Nineteenth Century Samaritan'" "A Divided Inheritance," "The Charitable Man," "The Deserving Horses," "How the Other Half Lives (upon Us)," and others.

Many of these Fables have been published in *The Twentieth Century*, *The Voice*, *Outlook*, *Kingdom* and other reform papers.

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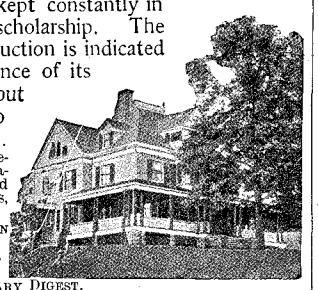

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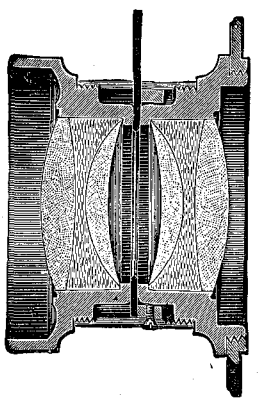

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pitcher and began fishing for something with a fork, "reminds me of the quality of mercy." "What do you mean?" his wife demanded. "It is not strained."—*Chicago Times-Herald.*

Bostonians Abroad.—FUDDY: "The Hulcums are very discreet."

DUDDY: "In what way."

FUDDY: "They never smile when they are in public together. They are afraid people will think they are not married. They both of them hate a scandal above all things."—*Boston Transcript.*

In the Wrong Order.—MISS JACKSON: "So yo' don't fink Mistah Johnson will be a success behin' de bat?"

MR. WHITEWASH: "No; yo' see, a catcher am expected to run like de dickens an' catch a foul; but, Johnson am in de habit ob catchin' de fowl first an' den runnin' like de dickens."—*Judge.*

Solicitous for Providence.—Beth (whose elder sisters have just returned from abroad, at her devotions): "Please let papa and mamma live always—and, God, if you want to be happy you'll never have Minerva and Martha die, for they'd make you awfully ashamed in heaven, comparing things there with what they saw in Europe."—*Judge.*

Professional Convenience.—PATIENT: "I say, doctor, just what is this 'grip' anyway?"

DOCTOR: "Why, my good fellow, that's the name we doctors have for everything nowadays but appendicitis."

PATIENT: "Ah! and what is appendicitis?"

DOCTOR: "Why, that the name we have for everything but the 'grip.'"—*Judge.*

Like Dewey.—MRS. STUBB: "John, is that you coming home at such an unearthly hour?"

MR. STUBB: Yes, M-Maria; the club had a little D-Dewey toast to-night."

MRS. STUBB: "Well you remind me of Dewey."

MR. STUBB: "In w-what way, M-Maria?"

MRS. STUBB: "A long time coming home."—*Chicago News.*

The Irish of It.—"An Irishman who had taken a seat in a theater other than the one his reserved check called for was remonstrated with by the usher, who insisted on his getting up and giving his seat to the rightful purchaser. "G'wan wid ye," excitedly retorted the Celt; "the sate is moine, an' Oi'll shtand up for me roights ef I hev to sit here all noight."—*Richmond Dispatch.*

Current Events.

Monday, September 11.

—The judges of the court-martial at Rennes send a request to President Loubet that **Dreyfus be not again degraded.**

—**General Benjamin F. Tracy** continues at Paris his argument in behalf of Venezuela before the Anglo-Venezuelan boundary arbitration commission.

—**Rear-Admiral Farquhar** is appointed com-

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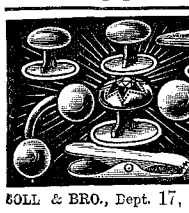

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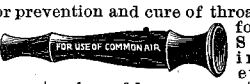

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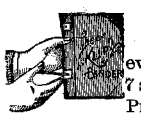

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mander of the North Atlantic Squadron in place of Rear-Admiral Sampson, who will be assigned to command the Boston Navy Yard.

—The Secretary of War appoints a **central Puerto Rican relief committee** to systematize the work.

Tuesday, September 12.

—**Emile Zola's open letter** in *L'Aurore* causes a stir in France.

—**Jiminez enters the city of San Domingo** and receives a warm welcome.

—**Sir George Stewart White** is appointed commander of the British forces at Natal.

Cornelius Vanderbilt dies suddenly at his New York residence, from an attack of paralysis, aged 56 years.

—A sword is presented by the people of Baltimore to **Captain Dyer,** who commanded the cruiser *Baltimore* in the battle of Manila.

Wednesday, September 13.

—Great damage to property is caused by a **hurricane in Bermuda.**

—**A conference for the discussion of trusts and combinations** opens at Chicago.

—**President Schurman,** of Cornell, issues a full statement of his views on conditions in the Philippines.

—The White Star Line steamer *Oceanic,* **the largest vessel afloat,** arrives in New York, having completed her first voyage to this country.

Thursday, September 14.

—**Admiral Watson cables from Manila** that the gun-boat *Paragua* has captured and destroyed a Filipino schooner and silenced a rebel force at Balemao.

—**Messrs. Denby and Worcester** of the Philippine Commission are recalled from Manila by President McKinley.

—It is announced in Washington that **the President will take no action** regarding either the Dreyfus case or the Transvaal dispute.

—**The Philadelphia Export Exposition** is opened with formal addresses.

—**Pension Commissioner Evans** issues a reply to his critics who attacked him at the G. A. R. Encampment.

Friday, September 15.

—Many lives are lost and much property destroyed by **floods in upper Austria.**

—**Rear-Admiral Schley** is assigned to command the South Atlantic Station.

—W. J. Bryan refuses to debate with W. Bourke Cockran before the **trust conference in Chicago.** Mr. Cockran speaks freely on trusts to a large audience.

—Sir Richard Webster begins the summing up on behalf of Great Britain in the **Venezuelan case.**

Saturday, September 16.

—**The Chicago trust conference** adjourns without passing any resolutions. W. J. Bryan makes a two-hours speech on the suppression of trusts.

—**Gen. Russell A. Alger** retires from the senatorial contest in Michigan.

—**Senator Hanna** arrives from Europe and gives his views on politics.

Sunday, September 17.

—**President Krüger's reply** to Mr. Chamberlain refuses to accept the latest British proposals, and hostilities are regarded as imminent.

—**A new anti-trust organization,** national in scope, is formed by delegates to the Chicago conference.

Six negro miners are shot in a race riot at Cartersville, Ill.

—**Ex-Speaker Reed,** in a letter of thanks to Maine Republicans, includes a covert attack on the President's Philippine policy.

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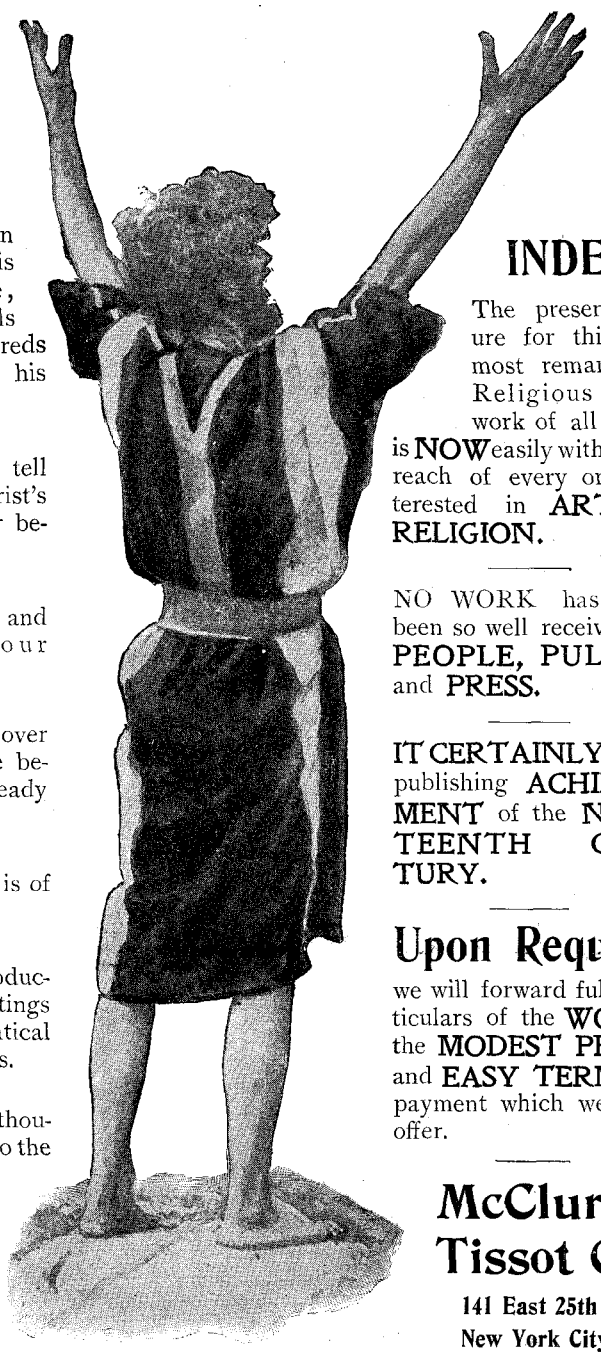

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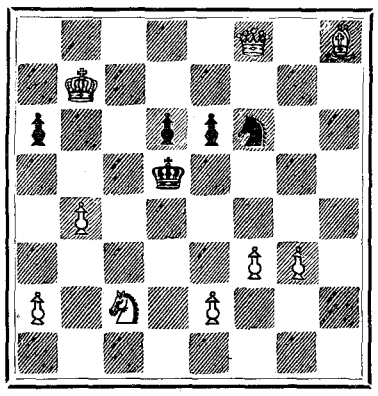
Problem 416.

BY B. J. M. MARR, LEIDEN.

First Prize *Schachbundes* Problem Tourney.

Black—Five Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

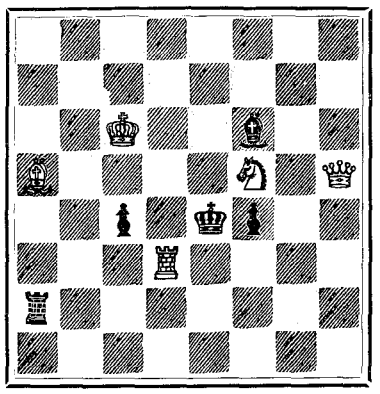
White mates in two moves.

Problem 417.

BY J. CARBÓ Y BATLLE.

From "Problems d'Eschachs."

Black—Five Pieces.



White—Five Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 410.

Key-move, Q—R 2.

B—Q Kt 3, which caught many of our solvers, is answered by R—K B 2.

No. 411.

1. B—Kt 6 / Kt or R-B 5 — 2. Q—K 3, ch / K x Q must — 3. R—K 5, mate

1. ..... / R—K 5 — 2. Q—Q 3, ch / R x Q must — 3. Kt—B 2, mate

1. ..... / P—Kt 4 — 2. Q—B 5 / K—K 6 — 3. R—K 5, mate

Other variations depend on those given.

Both problems solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; C. F. Putney, Independence, Ia.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; A Knight, Bastrop, Tex.; T. R. Denison, Asheville, N. C.

410 only: F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; Prof. C. D. Schmitt, University of Tennessee; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; J. Aström, Milwaukee; C. F. McMullan, Madison C. H., Va.; the Rev. S. Weston-Jones, Windsor, N. S.; W. Müller, New York City; C. E. Lloyd, Washington C. H., O.; W. A. Lassell, Fawn Grove, Pa.; Dr. G. S. Henderson, Jackson, Mo.; "Trinity College," Hartford; F. H. Hitchcock, Scranton, Pa.; R. Anderson, Palmer, Neb.; Miss K. S. Winston, Richmond College, Va.; F. B. Osgood, North Conway, N. H.; G. W. S-V., Canton, Miss.

411 only: Dr. R. W. Parsons, Sing Sing, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Streed, Cambridge, Ill.

Comments (410): "A fine problem"—M. W. H.; "Another feather in Mackenzie's fez"—I. W. B.; "Very ingenious"—C. R. O.; "A good key and a good all-round 2-er"—C. F. P.; "An elegant problem"—M. M.; "The Q dies but the K lives —J. G. L; "Merits considerable praise"—A K.; "Key, plain; variations, beautiful"—F. S. F.; "Quite a pleasing problem"—C. D. S.; "A peculiar jumble"—W. R. C.; "A beautiful problem"—C. F. McM.; "A masterpiece, and very difficult"—S. W-J.; "Easy"—R. W. P.; "Above criticism"—J. A.; "One of your best"—F. L. H.

(411) "Magnificent in mechanism, motto, and mates"—I. W. B.; "A great problem"—C. R. O.; "A fine composition; one of the best you have published"—C. F. P.; "The key is a temporizing move. I like a key that amounts to something"—M. M.; "An excellent production"—J. G. L.; "Well conceived"—A K.

W. H. H. C., Canadian, Tex., got 408 and 409. C. R. O. got 406 and 407. G. W. S-V., "Trinity College," C. Whitaker, Boone, Ia., J. M. Irwin, Moulton, Ala., C. E. Eppert and F. B. Stephenson, Terre Haute, Ind., Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark., were successful with 408. Dr. O. F. Blankingship, Richmond, Va., got 409.

The Italian Mate (August 19).

1. Q—R 8 ch / K x Q (must) — 2. R x Kt ch / K—Kt 2 (must) — 3. Kt—Q 6, ch / K—R 3 (must)

4. R—R 5 ch / P x R (must) — 5. R—B 6, mate

"Napoleon at Chess."

We take this game and comments from the *The Times*, Philadelphia:

"It is well known that the great Napoleon played Chess and frequently, too. The table is still shown at the Café de la Regence, where the Sub-Lieutenant Bonaparte had his daily game during the Reign of Terror, and of his latter games as Consul and Emperor three specimens are preserved. The following, the last of the three, was played at St. Helena:

NAPOLEON. *White.*	GEN. BERTRAND. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3
3 P—Q 4	Kt x P
4 Kt x Kt	P x Kt
5 B—B 4	B—B 4

"The conqueror of Marengo and Austerlitz plays for a rapid development.

6 P—Q B 3	Q—K 2

"General Bertrand had not read the modern analysis of this opening.

7 Castles	Q—K 4

"A light goes him up. White's last move was of a subtle nature and the K P a Greek gift, for Napoleon is ready to pin if the P be taken.

8 P—K B 4	P x P ch
9 K—R sq	P x P

"The conclusion shows that Napoleon had all the genius of a modern brilliant player.

10 B x B P ch	K—Q sq

If he takes, then P x Q, discovering check.

11 P x Q	P x R (Q)
12 B x Kt	B—K 2

"If R x B, Q—Kt 3 follows.

13 Q—Kt 3	P—Q R 4

"Of course, General Bertrand could have improved his last move, but perhaps he wasn't feeling quite well, or knew that Napoleon didn't like long games. Well, be that as it may, the Emperor now forced a brilliant mate in five moves."

Games from the London Tournament.

LASKER PUSHES HIS PAWNS.

French Defense.

LASKER. *White.*	SHOWALTER. *Black.*	LASKER. *White.*	SHOWALTER. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 3	20 K—K 3	B—R 2
2 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	21 Q R-K Ktsq	Q R—Q B sq
3 Kt-Q B 3	Kt—K B 3	22 Kt—Kt 5	P—Kt 3
4 B—Kt 5	B—Kt 5	23 Kt—Q 6	Q R—B sq
5 P—K 5	P—K R 3	24 P—B 4	K R—Kt sq
6 B—Q 2	B x Kt	25 R x R	B x R
7 P x B	Kt—K 5	26 P—K R 4	R—Q sq
8 B—Q 3	Kt x B	27 P—R 5	K—B sq
9 Q x Kt	P—Q B 4	28 P—R 4	B—R 2
10 P—K B 4	Q—R 4	29 P—R 5	R—Kt sq
11 P—B 4	Q x Q ch	30 P x P	R x P
12 K x Q	Q P x P	31 P—B 5	R—B 3
13 B x P	P x P	32 K—Q 4	B—B 7
14 Kt—B 3	Kt—B 3	33 R—Q B sq	B—Kt 6
15 B—Kt 5	B—Q 2	34 R—Q Kt sq	B—Q 4
16 B x Kt	B x P	35 P—B 5	B—B 6
17 Kt x P	B x P	36 P x P	B x P
18 K R-K Ktsq	B—K 5	37 R—K B sq	Resigns.
19 R x P	K—K 2		

THE GAME THAT COST JANOWSKI THE SECOND PRIZE.

Ruy Lopez.

JANOWSKI. *White.*	STEINITZ. *Black.*	JANOWSKI. *White.*	STEINITZ. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	27 P x P	Q x Q P
2 Kt-K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	28 Q x Q	R x Q
3 B—Kt 5	P—Q 3	29 Kt—Kt 3	R—Kt 5
4 P—Q 4	B—Q 2	30 P—K B 3	R—K B 5
5 Kt—B 3	K Kt—K 2	31 P—Kt 3	P—Kt 4
6 B—Q B 4	P—K R 3	32 R—B 2	K—Q 2
7 B—K 3	Kt—Kt 3	33 K—Kt 2	K—K 2
8 Q—Q 2	B—Kt 5	34 K—B sq	K—B 2
9 CastlesQR	B x Kt	35 R—B sq	R—K R 5
10 P x B	P x P	36 R—B 2	K—B 3
11 B x P	K Kt—K 4	37 Kt—B sq	R—Q 2
12 B—K 2	Kt x B	38 Kt—K 3	P—K R 4
13 Q x Kt	P—Q B 3	39 R—Kt 2	R—K Kt 2
14 P—B 4	Kt—Q 2	40 R—Q 2	R—Q 5
15 B—Kt 4	Kt—B 4	41 R—B 2	R—Kt 8 ch
16 K R-Kt sq	Q—B 2	42 K—Kt 2	R—K 8
17 B—R 3	Kt—K 3	43 Kt—Kt 2	R (K 8)—Q 8
18 B x Kt	P x B	44 K—B 3	P—Q R 4
19 Kt—K 2	Q—R 4	45 Kt—K 3	R (Q 8)—Q 7
20 R x P	B x R	46 R—B sq	R—K 7
21 Q x B	Castles	47 Kt—Q sq	P—Kt 5 ch
22 P—Q R 3	P—K 4	48 P x P	P x P ch
23 P—B 5	Q—B 4	49 K—Kt 2	R (Q 5)—Q 7
24 R-K B sq	Q—B 5	50 K—Kt sq	R x B P
25 Q—Kt 4	K R—Kt sq	51 P—R 4	R (B 7)—Q 7
26 Q—B 3	P—Q 4	Resigns.	

8 P—K R 3 to restrict the scope of the Q B might have been an advisable precaution. Steinitz improves upon his previously-played defense with 10.., P x P, White's P—Q 5 generally driving back his Kt—Q Kt sq; and White omitting 19 Q—B 4 gave Black a better position than he ever had with his unfavorable defense. Janowsky, getting impatient, brought the unsound sacrifice of 20, R x P, after which Steinitz, with the exchange ahead, played remarkably well, and won the game in good style.

Our Correspondence Tourney.

SEVENTEENTH GAME OF THE FINALS.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

A. L. JONES. *White.*	O. E. WIGGERS. *Black.*	A. L. JONES. *White.*	O. E. WIGGERS. *Black.*
1 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	26 P x P	Kt—B 6
2 P—Q B 4	P—K 3	27 R—R sq	P—K 4
3 Kt-Q B 3	Kt—K B 3	28 K—B sq	Kt—K 5
4 B—B 4	B—K 2	29 P—B 3	Kt—Q 3
5 P—K 3	Castles	30 R x P	P—K 5
6 Kt—B 3	P—B 4	31 P—Q 7	R—B 8 ch
7 P—Q R 3	Kt—B 3	32 K—B 2	P—B 5
8 P x B P	B x P	33 B—R 6	P—K 6 ch
9 P-Q Kt 4	B—Kt 3	34 K—K 2	Kt—B 5
10 P—B 5	B—B 2	35 B x Kt	P x B
11 B x B	Q x B	36 R—Q 2	R—B 6
12 Kt-Q Kt 5	Q—K 2	37 P—Kt 5	R— t sq
13 Kt—Q 6	Kt—K 5	38 R—Q 4	R—Kt 6
14 Kt x B	Q R x Kt	39 R x R	P x R
15 Kt—Q 4	Q—B 3	40 R—Kt 4	P—K Kt 4
16 Q—B 2	Kt x Kt	41 R x Kt P	K—Kt 2
17 P x Kt	Q x B	42 P—Kt 3	K—Kt 3
18 R—B sq	P—Q Kt 3	43 R—Kt 4	K—B 4
19 B—Q 3	P—B 4	44 P—Kt 6	P—R 3
20 R—Q sq	Kt—B 6	45 P—Kt 7	K—K 4
21 R—Q 2	Q—K 4 ch	46 P x P ch	P x P
22 B—K 2	P x P	47 P—R 4	K—B 4
23 Castles	Kt—K 5	48 K—K sq	K—K 4
24 Q—Kt 2	Q x Q	49 K—K 2	K—B 4
25 R x Q	P x P	Drawn.	

Little comment is necessary. The game is badly played on both sides. Black, having the decided advantage, gives it up. On his 35th move he had a won game, but he permits White to win his most valuable P. Then he should not have allowed White to get his P beyond Kt 5. The exchange of Queens by Black was unnecessary and greatly weakened his game.

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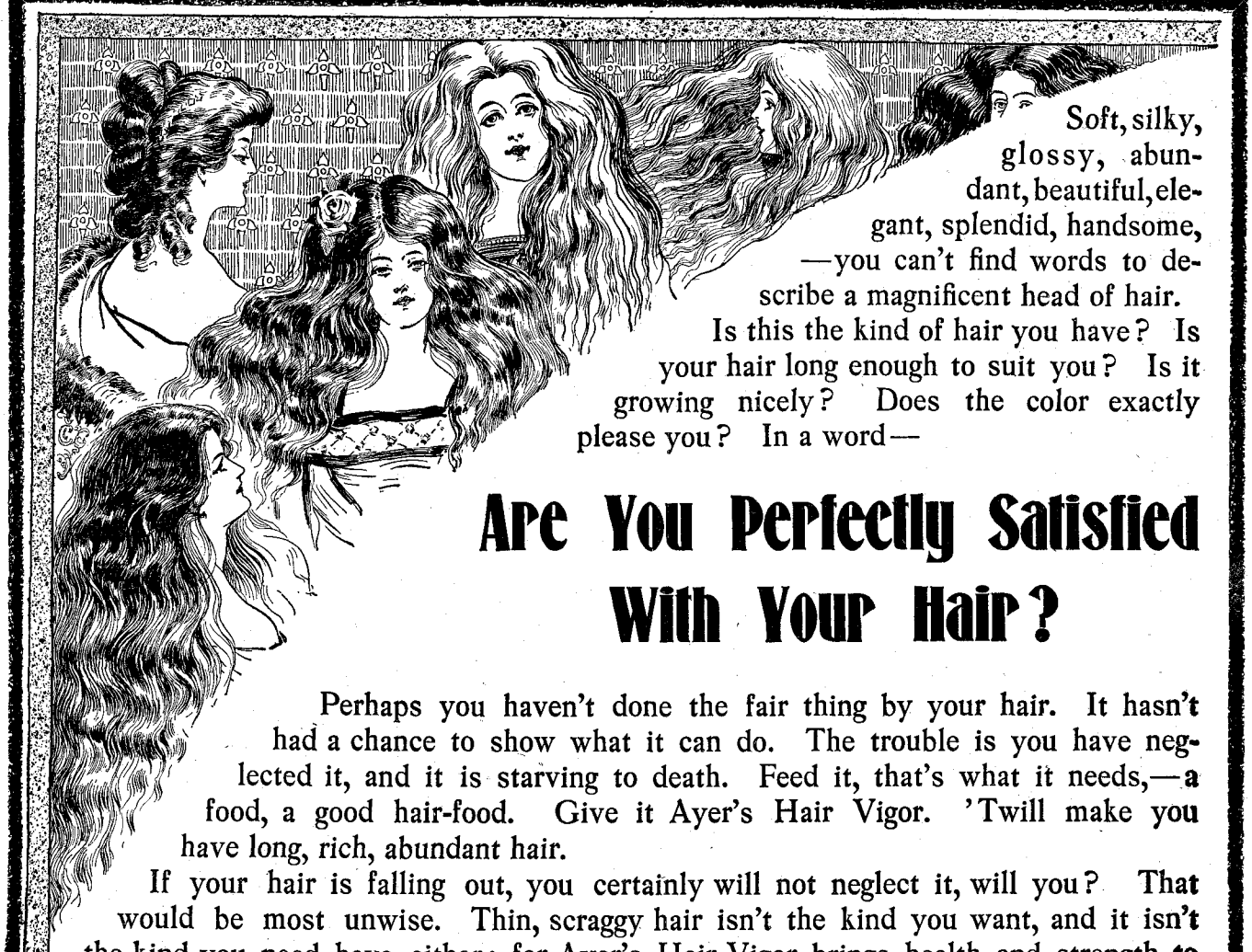

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